



TN

Department of
Labor & Workforce
Development

2015 TENNESSEE Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey

Prepared by the Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce
Development Labor Research & Statistics Division in Cooperation
with the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics



CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

AND

THE OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES SURVEY

TENNESSEE, 2015

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Prepared by
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In cooperation with the
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Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
and
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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The History of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Safety and Health Statistical Programs

The seeds for safer workplaces through improving knowledge were sown at the beginning of the 20th century. Back then, the BLS fielded its first full-scale survey of safety and health conditions in American workplaces, with its 1912 study of industrial accidents in the iron and steel industry. Paralleling its interest in worker safety, the BLS also sponsored the pioneering work of industrial hygienists, such as Dr. Alice Hamilton's early 20th century research on lead poisoning in the workplace. Other BLS studies of individual industries and safety and health topics followed, but it was not until the late 1930's that injury recordkeeping was sufficiently uniform to permit the collection of nationwide work-injury data.

Once the American Standard Method of Measuring and Recording Work-Injury Experience (the Z16.1 standard) was accepted by employers and statistical agencies, the BLS launched an annual nationwide survey of work injuries that had resulted in death, permanent impairment, or temporary disability (unable to perform a regularly established job beyond the day of injury). Spanning three decades, these surveys proved useful in measuring and monitoring injury frequency and severity; however, they had some major limitations: first, the work-injury data were compiled only from employers who volunteered to record and report that information; second, only disabling injuries defined in the Z16.1 standard were counted. Thus, numerous work injuries that required medical treatment but did not result in a full day away from work were excluded from the survey estimates, as were, with few exceptions, occupational illnesses. These and other limitations eventually were addressed in a major piece of safety legislation passed by the Congress in the waning days of 1970.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 was passed to ensure "so far as possible every, working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources" (PL 91-596, 1970). As a result of this legislation, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was created under the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health to enforce the regulations established by the 1970 act. Very specific language in the act gave an indication that Congress recognized statistics on workplace injuries and diseases were essential to an effective national program of prevention. The act, among other things, directed the Secretary of Labor to issue regulations to require employers to maintain records on workplace injuries and illnesses. The Secretary of Labor was also directed to compile accurate statistics on occupational injuries and illnesses and to make periodic reports on such occurrences.

The responsibility for collecting statistics on occupational injuries and illnesses was delegated to the BLS. In order to further the purposes of this act, the language was quite specific: "The Secretary shall compile accurate statistics on work injuries and illnesses which shall include all disabling, serious or significant injuries and illnesses, whether or not involving loss of time from work other than minor injuries requiring only first aid treatment and which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job." The purposes of the act are quite comprehensive and include the establishment of occupational safety and health standards, carrying out inspections and investigations, ensuring the maintenance of recordkeeping by employers on occupational injuries and illnesses, requiring reporting by employers of work-related deaths, and conducting research relating to occupational safety and health.

OSHA is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the 1970 act, and BLS is the collector of statistics.

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Section I

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2015

INTRODUCTION

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, compiles detailed information on all work-related fatalities occurring in the State of Tennessee. The program is based upon the 1987 recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences and the Keystone Dialogue Group that emphasized the need for a reliable measure of occupational fatalities. In response to these recommendations the CFOI program was developed to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year.

To ensure the most inclusive count of work-related fatalities, the Census uses a broad definition of fatal-occupational injury. The Census includes fatal-occupational injuries that occur to self-employed persons, those engaged in farm operations, traffic accidents in which the person was in work status, incidents at a person's work facility, and to government employees. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the Census.

In an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible, CFOI uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal-work injuries. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the occupation in which the decedent worked, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and other circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal-work injury. The CFOI definitions located in Appendix A explain the CFOI work relationship criteria. The CFOI program compiles the most complete, verifiable count of fatal-occupational injuries in the United States. Fatal illnesses are excluded from the statistical tables due to the latency period of many occupational illnesses along with the difficulty of relating illnesses to work-related events.

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to assist in the prevention of fatal work-related injuries in the following ways:

- Informing workers of life-threatening hazards associated with various jobs
- Promoting safer work practices through enhanced job-safety training
- Development of new safety equipment
- Assesses and improves workplace safety standards
- Identification of new areas for safety research

This report was prepared by the Labor Market Information, Labor Research and Statistics Division of the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development under the administration of Commissioner Burns P. Phillips, III, Administrator Rusty Felts, and under the direction of Division Supervisor Kenneth B. Wolentarski. Mr. Wolentarski supervised the preparation of this publication by staff members Mohammad M. Hossain, Joel C. Clinton, and Emily C. Anderson.

Death data were provided by the Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Policy, Planning and Assessment, Office of Health Statistics.

For additional information on work fatalities in Tennessee, call (615) 741-1749, or (800) 778-3966. You may also reach by e-mail at Kenneth.Wolentarski@tn.gov, or access our Web site at <http://www.tn.gov/workforce/article/workforce-occupational-injuries-illnesses-and-fatalities>.

You may also write to the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Research & Statistics, 220 French Landing Drive, Nashville, TN 37243-1002. All material in this publication is in the public domain and may, with appropriate credit, be reproduced without permission.

For additional information on work-related fatalities in the United States call (202)691-6175, e-mail cfoistaff@bls.gov, or access the Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>.

If any information is inaccessible due to a disability, please e-mail accessible@bls with your request for information and the desired format.

**Census of
Fatal Occupational Injuries
Tennessee, 2015 Tables**

**Table 1. Number of fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure
Tennessee, 2015 (112 fatalities)**

Selected worker characteristics	2015						
	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	112	47	15	21	17	12	--
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	94	42	14	14	14	10	--
Self-employed ⁵	18	5	1	7	3	--	--
Gender							
Men	105	45	12	21	16	11	--
Women	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	8	4	2	1	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	22	7	5	5	--	3	--
35 to 44 years	21	8	3	4	2	4	--
45 to 54 years	24	10	4	3	3	4	--
55 to 64 years	21	8	--	7	6	--	--
65 years and over	15	9	1	1	4	--	--
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	87	38	12	12	14	11	--
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	14	4	--	7	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	10	5	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

² Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

Table 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		112	47	15	21	17	12	--
Private industry		91	35	9	19	17	11	--
Goods producing		41	10	--	9	12	9	--
Natural resources and mining		13	5	--	3	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		13	5	--	3	--	--	--
Crop production	111	4	--	--	--	1	1	--
Vegetable and melon farming	1112	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Vegetable and melon farming	11121	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	1114	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Nursery and floriculture production	11142	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Nursery and tree production	111421	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture	112	5	1	--	2	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	5	1	--	2	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	11211	5	1	--	2	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming	112111	4	1	--	2	--	--	--
Cattle feedlots	112112	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	113	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	1133	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	11331	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for animal production	1152	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for animal production	11521	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		16	--	--	--	10	3	--
Construction		16	--	--	--	10	3	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Specialty trade contractors	238	13	1	--	--	10	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	5	--	--	--	5	--	--
Roofing contractors	23816	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Nonresidential roofing contractors	238162	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building finishing contractors	2383	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Painting and wall covering contractors	23832	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential painting and wall covering contractors	238321	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Other building finishing contractors	23839	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Other residential building finishing contractors	238391	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing		12	3	--	5	--	4	--
Manufacturing		12	3	--	5	--	4	--
Food manufacturing	311	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	3113	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Nonchocolate confectionery manufacturing	31134	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Tobacco manufacturing	31223	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	4	1	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills and wood preservation	32111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sawmills	321113	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	1	1	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Other concrete product manufacturing	32739	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Primary metal manufacturing	331	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	33131	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary smelting and alloying of aluminum	331314	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundries	3315	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonferrous metal foundries	33152	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonferrous metal die-casting foundries	331523	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		50	25	8	10	5	--	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities		28	19	5	--	3	--	--
Wholesale trade		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		7	--	5	--	--	--	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursery, garden center, and farm supply stores	44422	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	445	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Grocery stores	4451	5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	44511	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
Convenience stores	44512	3	--	3	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Gasoline stations	447	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Gasoline stations	4471	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	44711	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing		18	17	--	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	484	13	12	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	8	7	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	48411	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	7	6	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	7	6	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	4842	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for transportation	488	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Support activities for road transportation	4884	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle towing	48841	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers and messengers	492	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers	4921	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Couriers	49211	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warehousing and storage	493	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Warehousing and storage	4931	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
General warehousing and storage	49311	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information		2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Broadcasting (except internet)	515	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Radio and television broadcasting	5151	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Radio broadcasting	51511	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Radio stations	515112	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Telecommunications	517	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wired telecommunications carriers	5171	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wired telecommunications carriers	51711	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities		2	1	1	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Depository credit intermediation	5221	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Commercial banking	52211	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Rental and leasing services	532	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	5321	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Truck, utility trailer, and RV (recreational vehicle) rental and leasing	53212	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		13	3	--	8	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services		13	3	--	8	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	561	12	--	--	8	--	--	--
Employment services	5613	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Temporary help services	56132	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	9	1	--	7	--	--	--
Landscaping services	56173	7	1	--	5	--	--	--
Educational and health services		--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	1	--	1	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015- continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	62331	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Continuing care retirement communities	623311	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		2	2	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2	2	--	--	--	--	--
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	2	2	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	7112	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	71121	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events	7113	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events without facilities	71132	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		21	12	6	2	--	--	--
Federal government		8	2	5	--	--	--	--
Service providing		8	2	5	--	--	--	--
Public administration		8	2	5	--	--	--	--
Public administration		8	2	5	--	--	--	--
National security and international affairs	928	8	2	5	--	--	--	--
National security and international affairs	9281	8	2	5	--	--	--	--
National security	92811	8	2	5	--	--	--	--
Local government		13	10	1	2	--	--	--
Goods producing		2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Construction		2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Construction		2	--	--	1	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Highway, street, and bridge construction	23731	2	--	--	1	--	--	--
Service providing		11	9	1	1	--	--	--
Professional and business services		4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services		4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Waste management and remediation services	562	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Waste collection	5621	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Waste collection	56211	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Solid waste collection	562111	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Social assistance	624	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Individual and family services	6241	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		5	3	1	1	--	--	--
Public administration		5	3	1	1	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5	3	1	1	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	5	3	1	1	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	4	3	1	--	--	--	--
Fire protection	92216	1	--	--	1	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²				
			Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm> or in Appendix A of this publication.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas extraction.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

Table 3. Number of fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	112	47	15	21	17	12	--
Management occupations	4	--	--	1	--	--	--
Other management occupations	4	--	--	1	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	4	--	--	1	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	4	--	--	1	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Athletes and sports competitors	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Media and communications workers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Announcers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Radio and television announcers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Health technologists and technicians	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Health practitioner support technologists and technicians	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Dietetic technicians	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	5	3	1	1	--	--	--
Fire fighting and prevention workers	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Firefighters	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Firefighters	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers	4	3	1	--	--	--	--
Detectives and criminal investigators	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Detectives and criminal investigators	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers	3	2	1	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3	2	1	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	10	--	1	7	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	7	--	1	4	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	7	--	1	4	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	6	--	1	3	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	7	1	4	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of sales workers	4	1	1	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of sales workers	4	1	1	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of non-retail sales workers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Financial clerks	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Tellers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Tellers	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6	--	--	--	--	3	--
Agricultural workers	2	--	--	1	--	1	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	2	--	--	1	--	1	--
Agricultural equipment operators	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fallers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Construction and extraction occupations	16	4	--	--	8	--	--
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	14	--	--	--	8	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction equipment operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other construction and related workers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	9	--	--	--	4	3	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	7	--	--	--	3	3	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Industrial machinery mechanics	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Line installers and repairers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	6	--	--	3	--	--	--
Other production occupations		--	--	--	--	--	--
Inspectors, testers, sorters, sampler, and weighers	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	34	30	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of transportation and material moving machine and vehicle operators	1	1	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Number of fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Tennessee 2015 - continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
First-line supervisors of transportation and material-moving machine and vehicle operators	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Air transportation workers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial pilots	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	24	22	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	22	20	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	22	20	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous motor vehicle operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	8	6	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Military specific occupations⁵	8	2	5	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

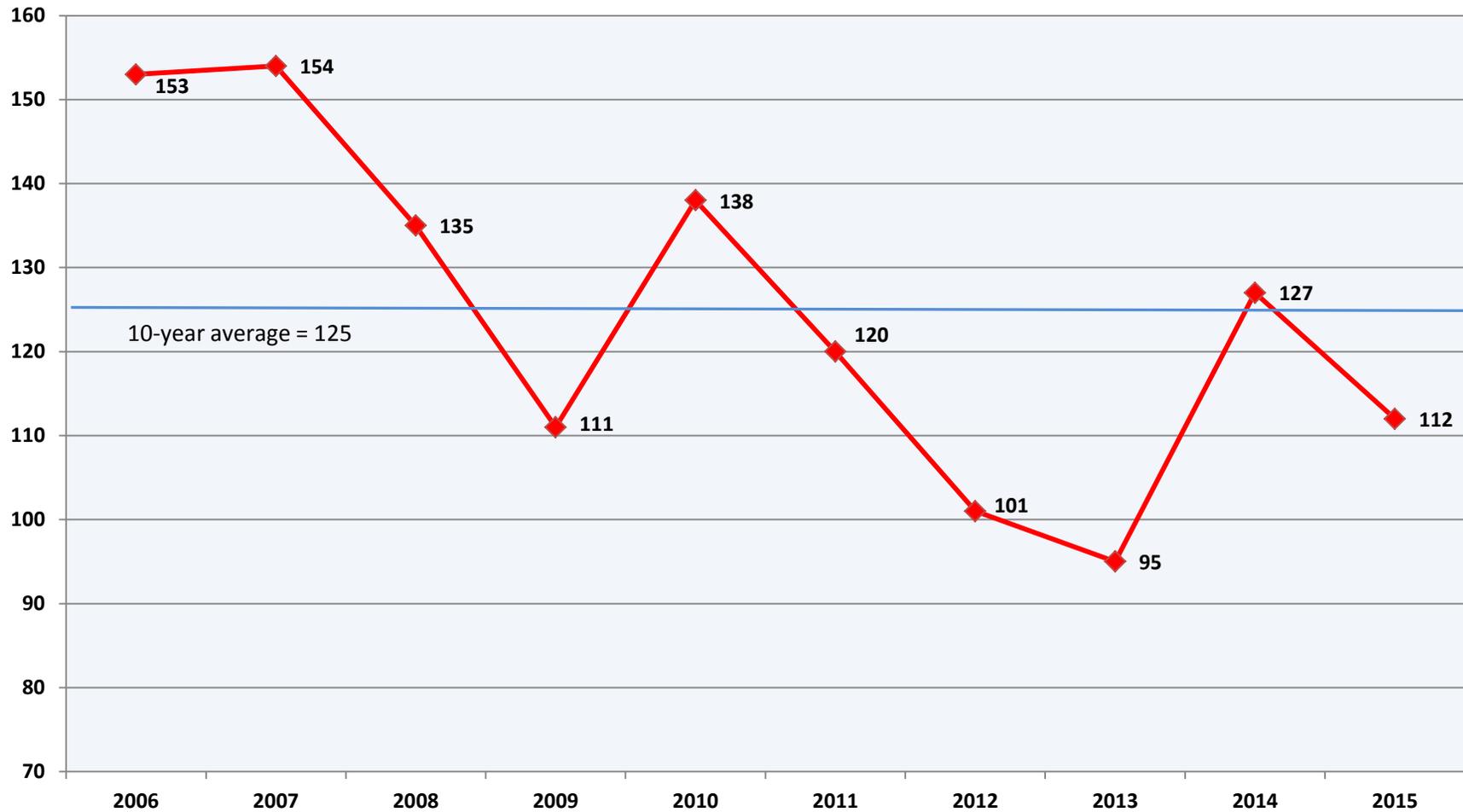
⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

NOTE: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, December 16, 2016.

**Census of
Fatal Occupational Injuries
Tennessee, 2015 Charts**

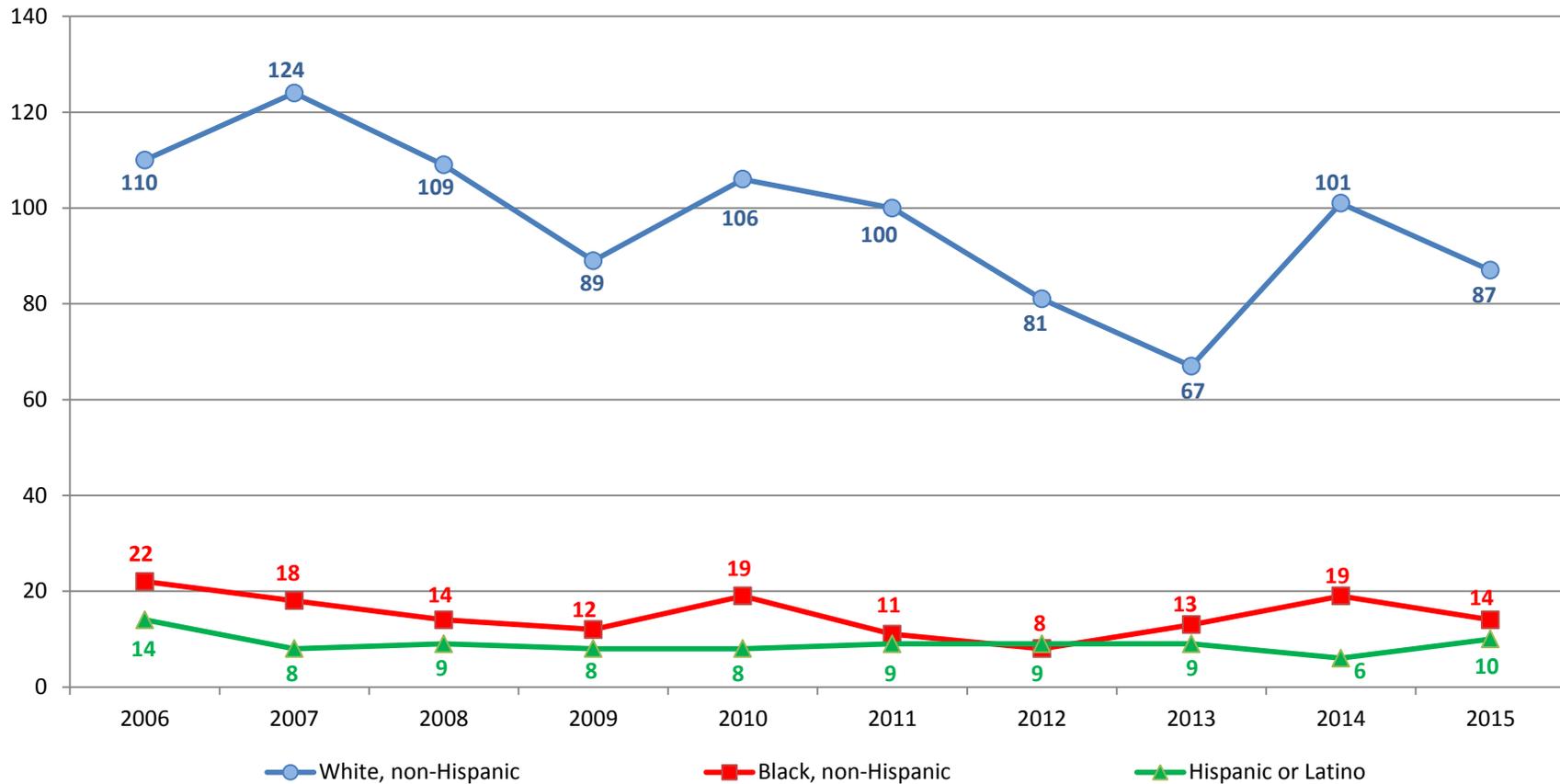
Chart 1. Number of fatal occupational injuries
Tennessee, 2006 - 2015



There were 112 fatal occupational injuries in Tennessee during 2015, a 12 percent drop from the 127 recorded in 2014. The 2015 total was also less than the ten year average of 125 fatal work injuries in Tennessee.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 16, 2016.

**Chart 2. Number of fatal occupational injuries by selected race or ethnic origin
Tennessee, 2006 - 2015**

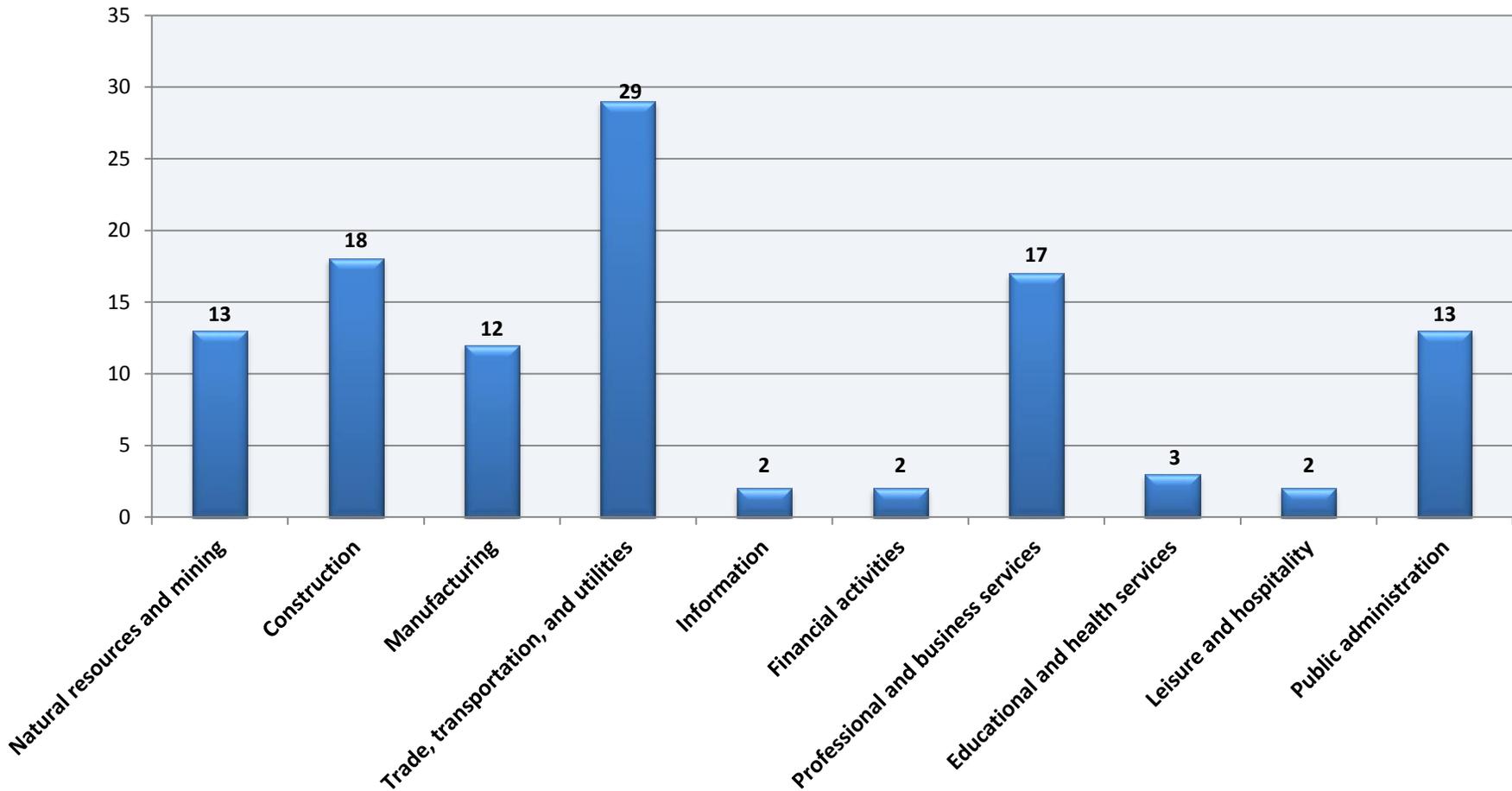


From 2014 to 2015, fatal occupational injuries in Tennessee fell by 12 percent. Fatal occupational injuries to White, non-Hispanics decreased 14 percent and work fatalities to Black, non-Hispanics decreased 26 percent while fatal occupational injuries to Hispanic or Latino workers increased 67 percent.

NOTE: Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

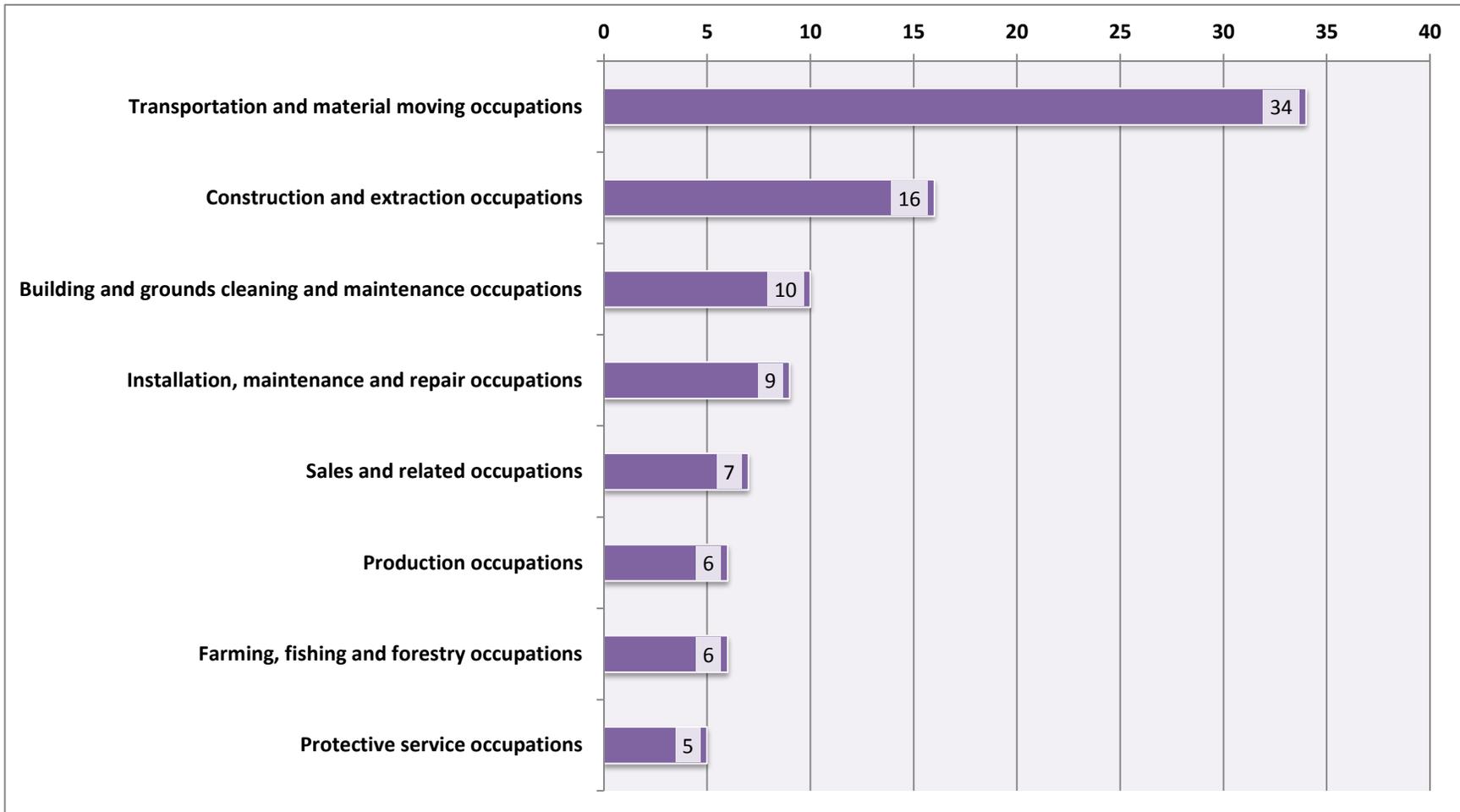
**Chart 3. Number of fatal occupational injuries in selected industry groups
Tennessee, 2015 (112 total fatal injuries)**



There were 112 fatal occupational injuries in Tennessee during 2015. Twenty-six percent of these fatalities were recorded in the major industrial group of trade, transportation and utilities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

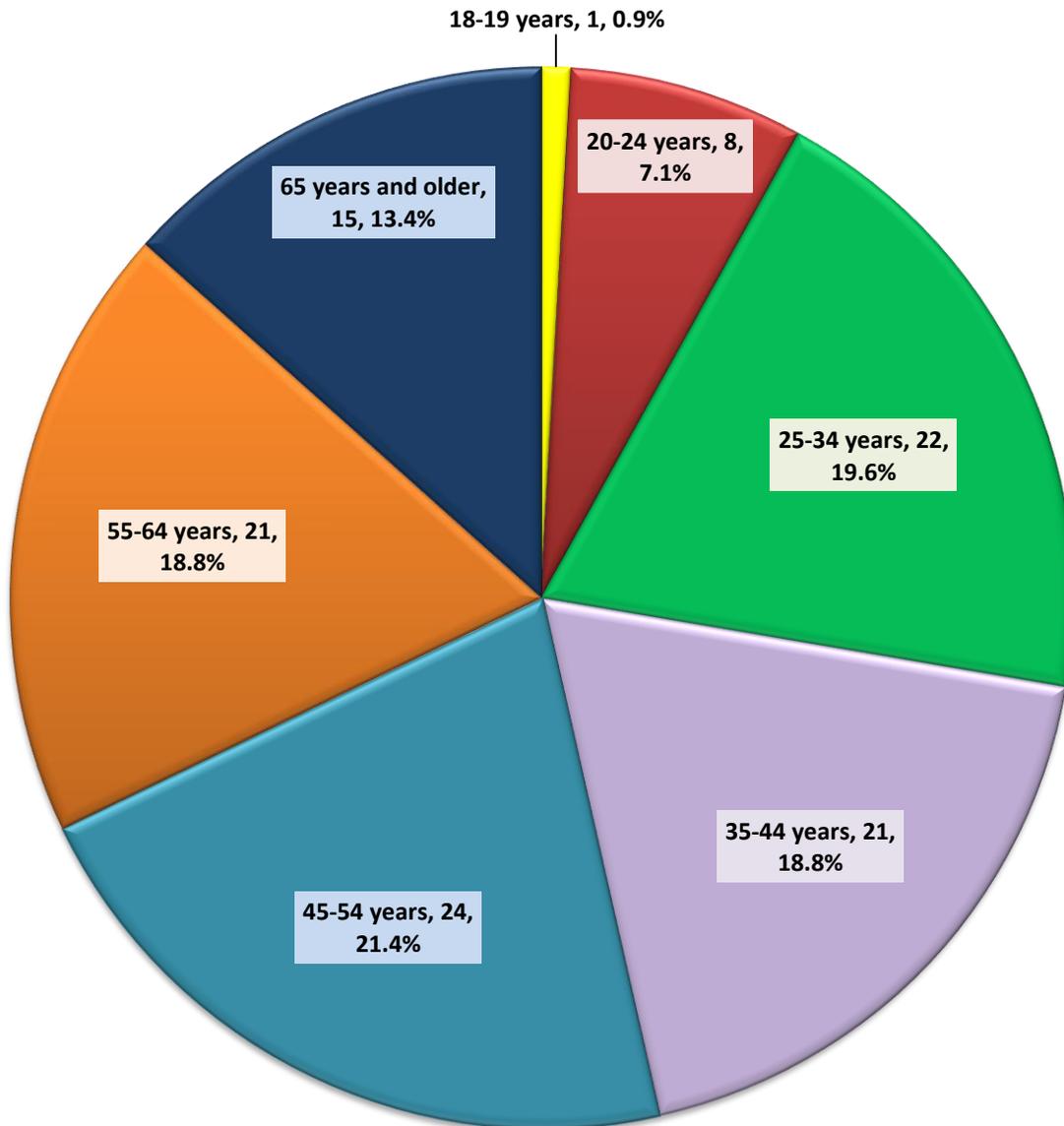
**Chart 4. Number of fatal occupational injuries by major occupational group
Tennessee, 2015 (112 total fatal injuries)**



Among the major occupational groups, transportation and material moving occupations sustained the greatest number of occupational fatalities in Tennessee during 2015. They registered a total of 34 fatalities or (30 percent) of the 112 recorded work-related fatalities in Tennessee during 2015.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 16, 2016.

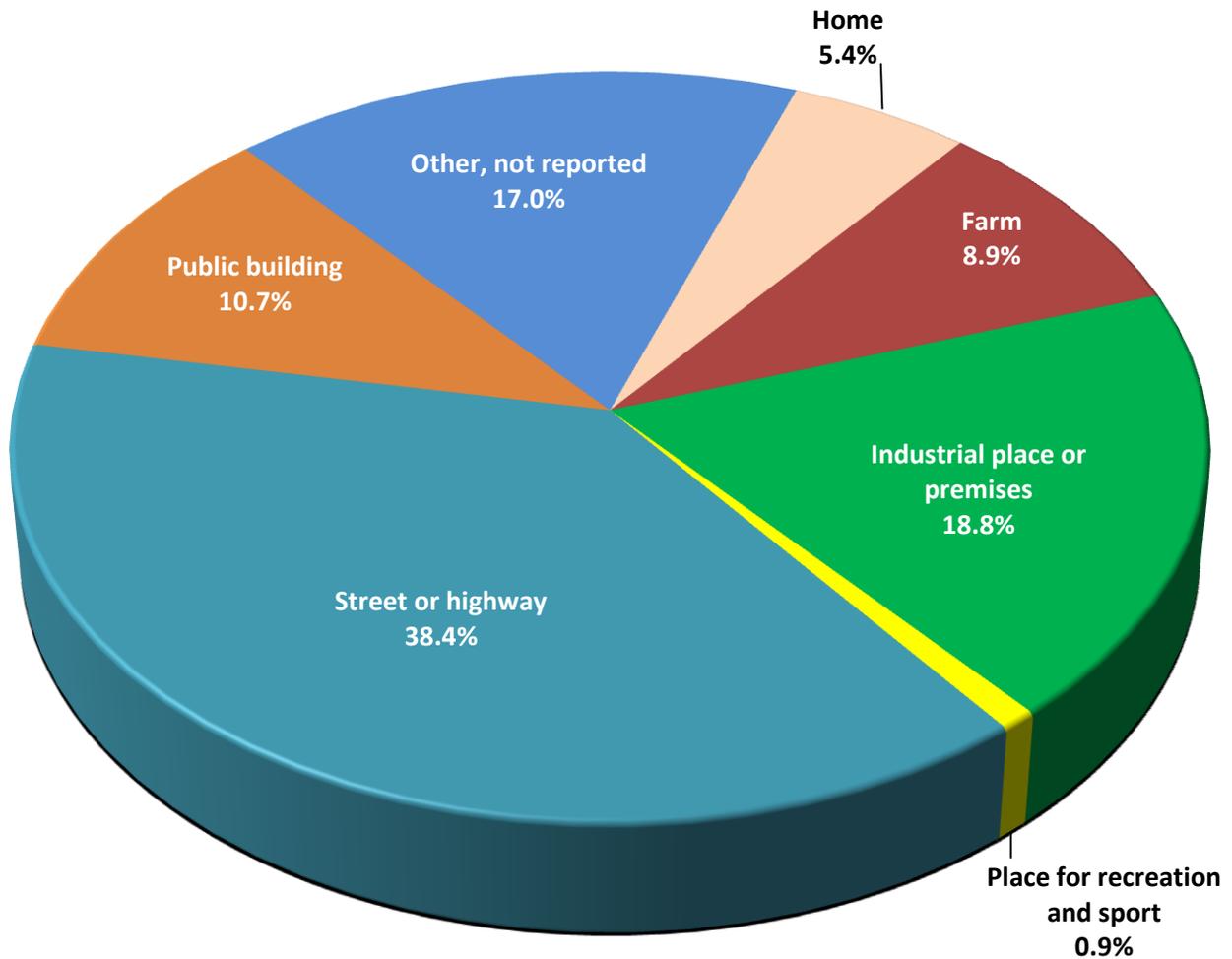
**Chart 5. Number and percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries
by age group
Tennessee, 2015 (112 total fatal injuries)**



Fatal occupational injuries in Tennessee during 2015 were most frequent among workers between the ages of 45 and 54 years old.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

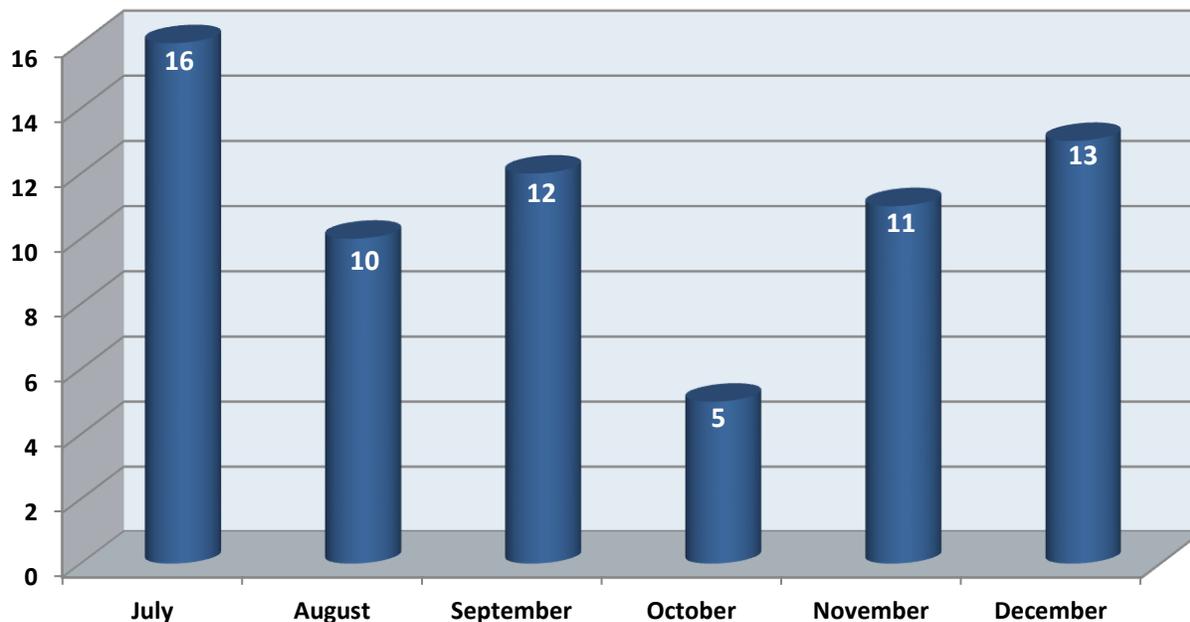
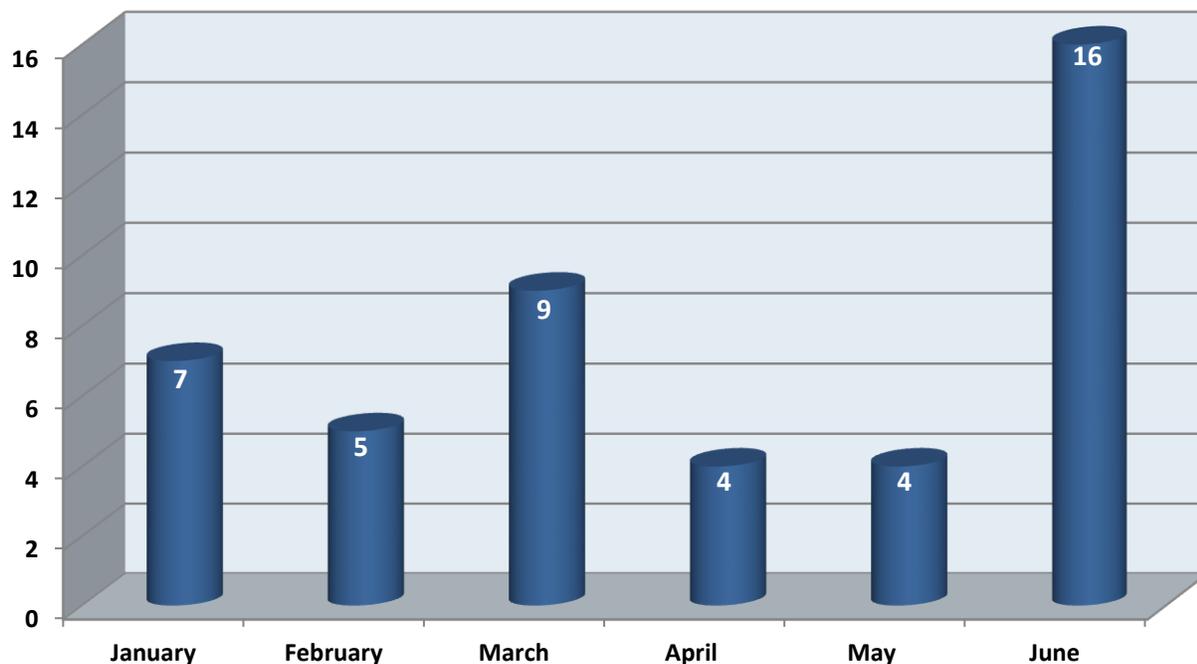
Chart 6. Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by location of event
Tennessee, 2015 (112 total fatal injuries)



There were 43 (38 percent) fatal occupational injuries in Tennessee during 2015 that occurred on a street or highway.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

Chart 7. Number of fatal occupational injuries by month of incident
Tennessee, 2015 (112 total fatal injuries)

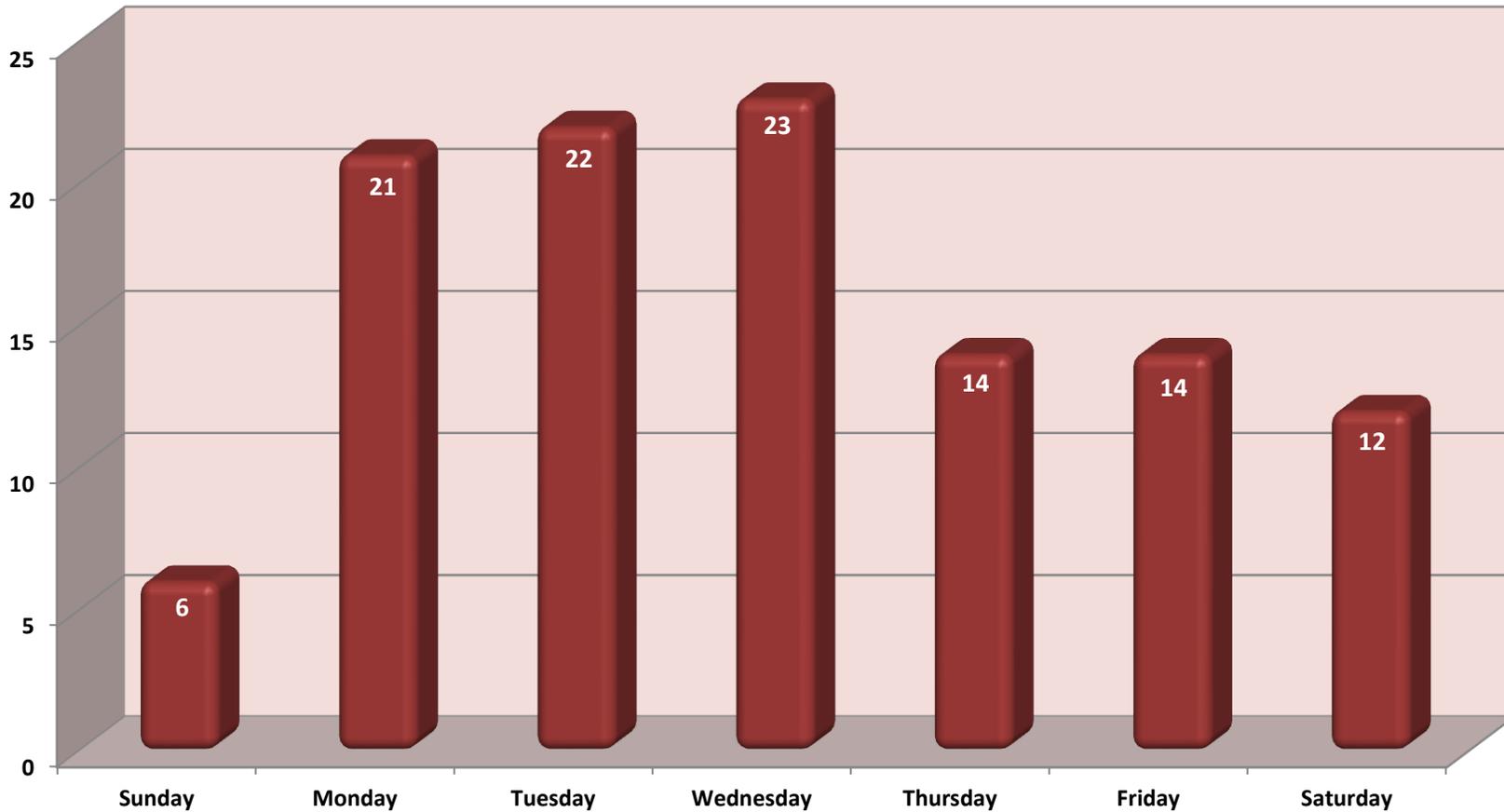


During 2015, there were 112 fatal occupational injuries in Tennessee. Of these, there were 45 incidents occurring in the first half of the calendar year and 67 occurring during the second half of the year.

NOTE: This chart notes the date that the injury occurred and not necessarily the day that the worker died.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December, 2016.

**Chart 8. Number of fatal occupational injuries by day of incident
Tennessee, 2015 (112 total fatal injuries)**



There were 112 fatal occupational injuries in Tennessee during 2015. Fifty-nine percent of the fatal injuries occurred on a Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday.

NOTE: This chart notes the date that the injury occurred and not necessarily the day that the worker died.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

**Census of
Fatal Occupational Injuries
United States, 2015 Tables**

Table 4. Number of fatal occupational injuries by State and event or exposure, United States, 2015

State of Injury	Total fatal injuries ¹		Event or exposure ³					
	2014 ² (revised)	2015	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ⁴	Transport- ation incidents ⁵	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total.....	4,821	4,836	703	2,054	121	800	424	722
Alabama.....	75	70	5	37	5	10	4	9
Alaska.....	30	14	--	5	--	--	--	6
Arizona.....	88	69	15	29	1	10	6	8
Arkansas.....	67	74	9	41	1	10	3	9
California.....	344	388	77	150	10	77	33	39
Colorado.....	84	75	8	34	3	20	--	9
Connecticut.....	35	44	10	14	--	7	6	7
Delaware.....	12	8	3	3	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia...	11	8	3	--	--	3	--	1
Florida.....	228	272	39	127	--	52	21	28
Georgia.....	152	180	24	68	6	37	20	25
Hawaii.....	31	18	5	6	--	3	3	--
Idaho.....	34	36	--	22	--	--	4	6
Illinois.....	164	172	27	59	5	33	19	29
Indiana.....	130	115	16	55	3	9	14	18
Iowa.....	91	60	1	19	4	16	--	17
Kansas.....	73	60	8	37	1	7	--	4
Kentucky.....	82	99	15	37	--	9	11	25
Louisiana.....	120	112	18	47	--	14	13	16
Maine.....	19	15	3	5	--	--	--	3
Maryland.....	74	69	16	26	--	9	10	7
Massachusetts.....	55	69	10	26	2	17	8	6
Michigan.....	143	134	35	45	3	19	10	22
Minnesota.....	62	74	7	31	--	13	3	17
Mississippi.....	75	77	11	37	--	10	6	13
Missouri.....	106	117	13	60	6	14	11	13
Montana.....	28	36	3	16	--	5	--	10
Nebraska.....	55	50	6	23	4	4	--	11
Nevada.....	40	44	4	21	--	7	6	6
New Hampshire.....	17	18	4	--	--	--	6	4
New Jersey.....	87	97	18	37	--	24	7	11
New Mexico.....	53	35	4	24	--	3	--	--
New York (incl. NYC)....	241	236	43	86	9	45	17	35
New York City.....	79	74	23	9	--	24	6	10
North Carolina.....	137	150	24	51	3	26	13	33
North Dakota.....	38	47	4	28	3	--	--	7
Ohio.....	185	202	27	92	2	29	23	29
Oklahoma.....	98	91	7	44	3	11	7	19
Oregon.....	69	44	5	22	2	5	--	8
Pennsylvania.....	179	173	22	70	4	36	16	25
Rhode Island.....	10	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina.....	64	117	17	54	3	16	10	17
South Dakota.....	29	21	--	9	3	3	--	4
Tennessee	127	112	15	47	--	17	12	21
Texas.....	531	527	76	238	13	86	41	72
Utah.....	54	42	--	21	--	8	4	7
Vermont.....	10	9	1	--	--	1	3	2
Virginia.....	116	106	13	36	--	20	15	20
Washington.....	88	70	7	29	--	21	3	10
West Virginia.....	38	35	--	17	--	4	4	8
Wisconsin.....	99	104	11	46	--	17	11	18
Wyoming.....	37	34	4	17	--	5	3	3

¹ State totals include other events and exposures, such as bodily reaction, in addition to those shown separately.

² Totals for 2014 are revised and final. Preliminary 2014 data issued September 2015 reported a total of 4,679 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2014. Since then, an additional 142 job-related fatal injuries were identified, bringing the total job-related fatal injury count for 2014 to 4,821.

³ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented from 2011 data forward.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

⁵ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatal injuries, and fatal injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

**Table 5. Number of fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure
United States, 2015 (total fatal injuries)**

Selected worker characteristics	2015						
	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ²	Transportation incidents ³	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	4,836	703	2,054	121	800	424	722
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	3,751	487	1,679	99	615	338	522
Self-employed ⁵	1,085	216	375	22	185	86	200
Gender							
Men	4,492	620	1,899	115	758	389	700
Women	344	83	155	6	42	35	22
Age							
Under 16 years	12	--	8	--	--	--	2
16 to 17 years	12	1	5	--	--	1	4
18 to 19 years	50	8	20	3	8	4	7
20 to 24 years	329	59	159	9	29	34	39
25 to 34 years	758	136	289	16	95	123	98
35 to 44 years	864	148	358	33	119	85	120
45 to 54 years	1,130	171	443	26	205	107	176
55 to 64 years	1,031	126	471	16	185	52	175
65 years and over	650	53	301	17	159	18	101
Race or ethnic origin ⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	3,241	399	1,437	81	503	301	511
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	495	127	225	6	54	32	50
Hispanic or Latino	903	109	328	30	212	79	143
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	36	3	14	--	6	4	7
Asian (non-Hispanic)	114	52	30	1	18	6	7
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	9	--	5	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

² Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals.

³ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

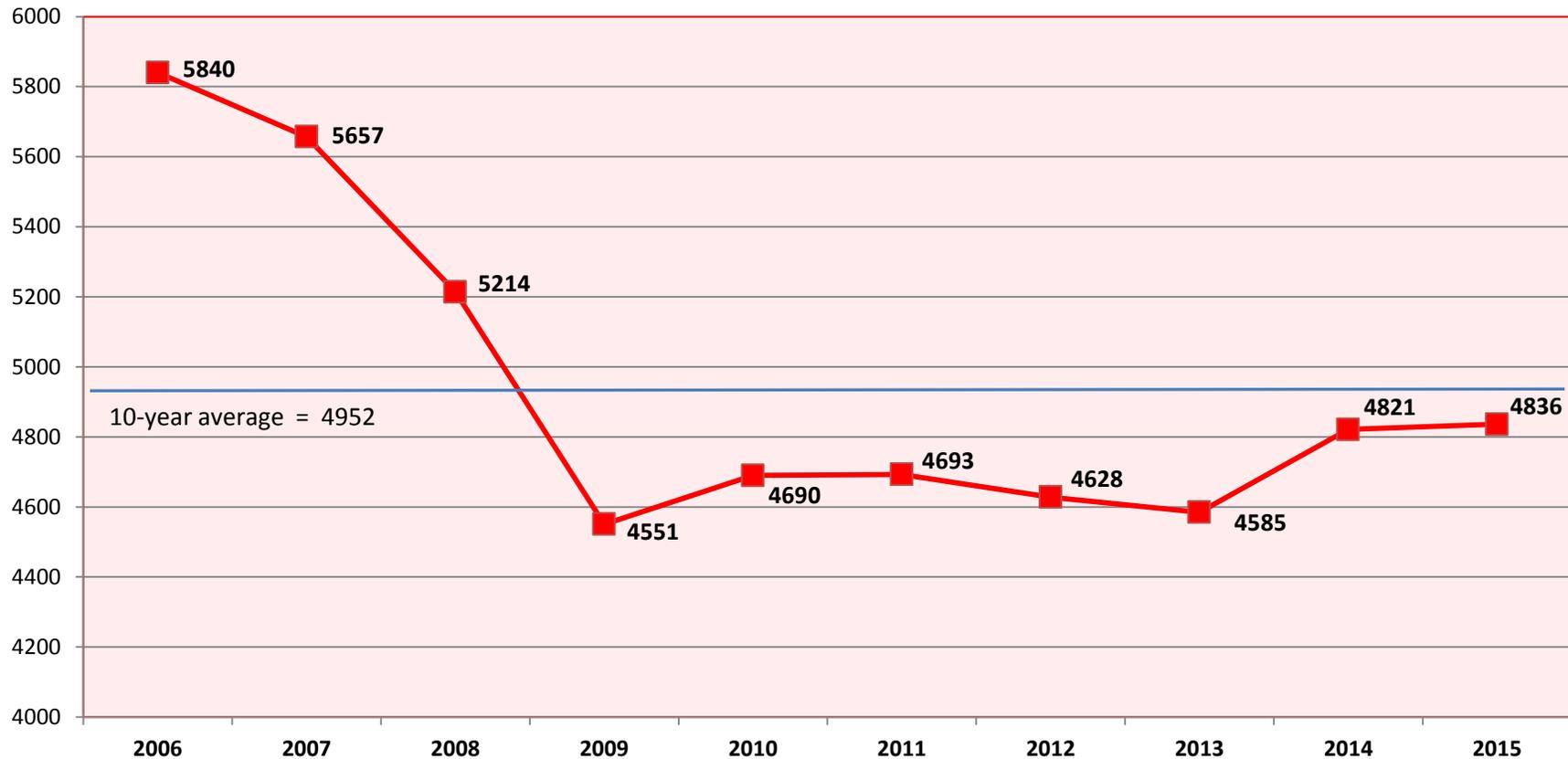
⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

**Census of
Fatal Occupational Injuries
United States, 2015 Charts**

Chart 9. Number of fatal occupational injuries
United States, 2006 - 2015

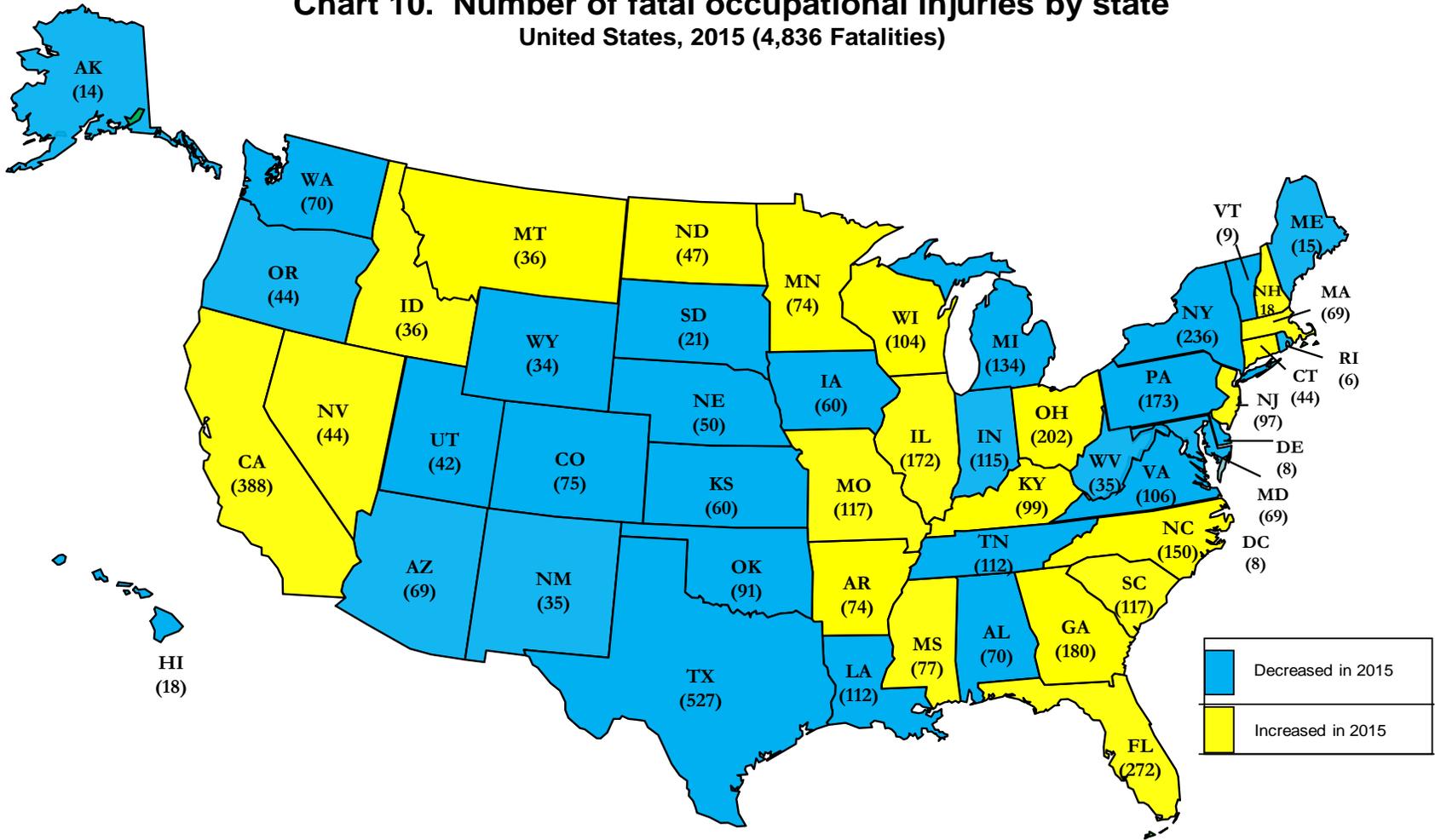


The 4,836 fatal occupational injuries in the United States during 2015 represents an increase of 0.3 percent over the revised total of 4,821 work-related fatalities during 2014. It does, however, represent a 2.3 percent decrease on the 10-year average number of work-related fatalities.

NOTE: Data for all years are revised and final. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

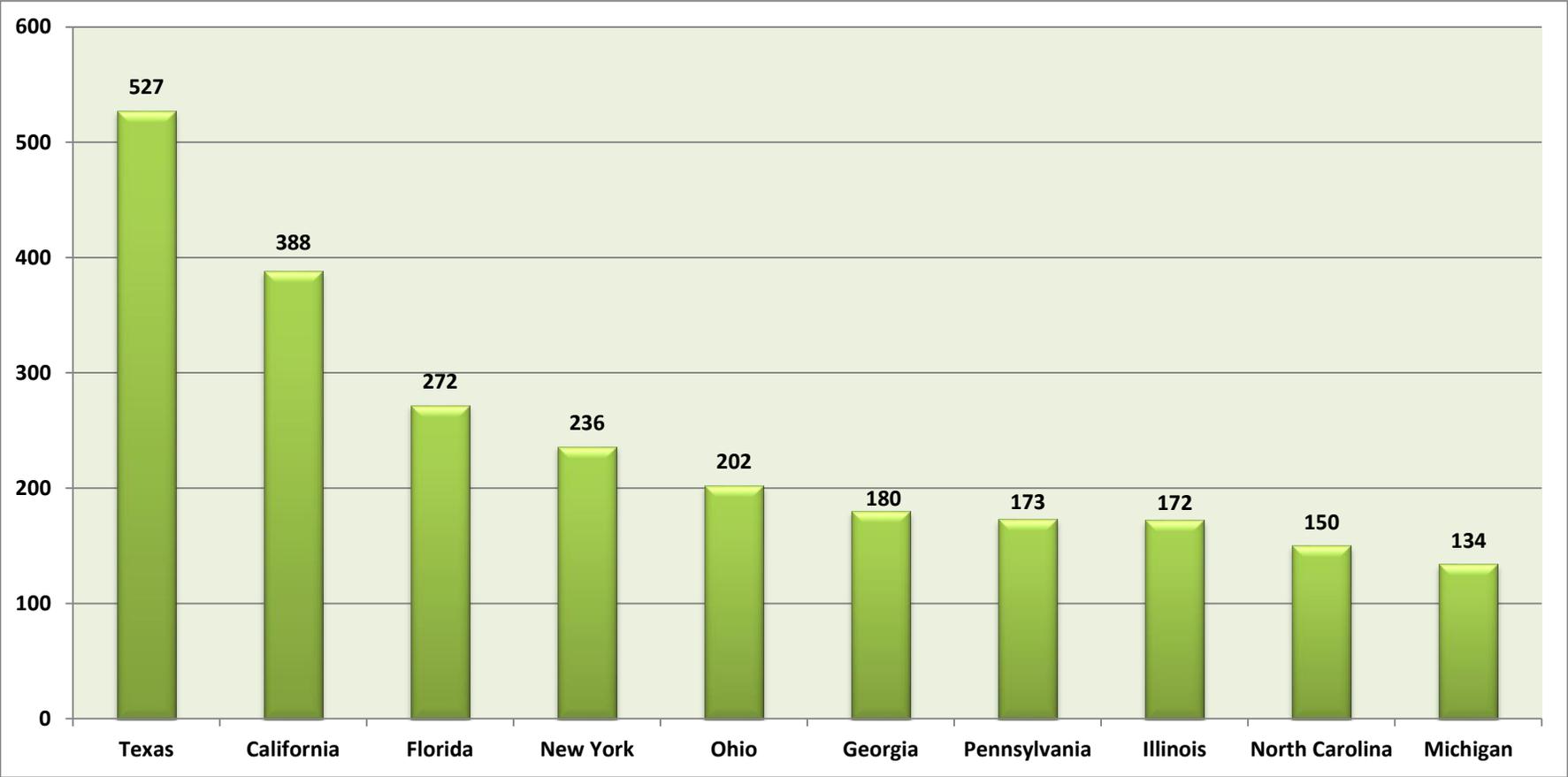
Chart 10. Number of fatal occupational injuries by state
 United States, 2015 (4,836 Fatalities)



Twenty-one states had counts showing more fatal workplace injuries in 2015 compared to 2014. There were 29 states and the District of Columbia that had fewer fatal work injuries in 2015 than in 2014

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 16, 2016.

Chart 11. States with the greatest number of fatal occupational injuries
United States, 2015 (4,836 fatalities)



The ten states with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries in the United States during 2015 combined for 50.3 percent of all fatal occupational injuries.

NOTE: Data for all years are revised and final. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 16, 2016.

Section II

Survey of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 2015

INTRODUCTION

The passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596) created an extensive and detailed set of regulations applying to all private employers in the United States who were not covered by previous safety legislation. The Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972 replaces the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 as it applies to private employers in Tennessee and also extends coverage to state and local government units.

The United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), was given the responsibility of developing a comprehensive safety and health statistical program. To achieve this, the BLS, in cooperation with many state agencies, conducts an annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The data collected from the employers is used to estimate the numbers, incidence rates, and seriousness of work-related injuries and illnesses. In Tennessee, the data collected by the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development in cooperation with the BLS provides the statistics necessary to identify the industries, occupations, and worker groups having relatively high risks of job-related injury or illness.

The Labor Research and Statistics Division, after reviewing the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, verifies the accuracy of the data. They then analyze the results and create the charts, tables, and other graphical illustrations to demonstrate their research findings. The methods for displaying the data are intended to aid in audience understanding and are written to ensure the confidentiality of the surveyed companies. We would greatly appreciate any suggestions and/or comments pertaining to the information contained in this publication, including what you would like to see in coming years.

Until 1992, the survey identified industries with high-incidence rates, but shed little light on the characteristics of workplace incidents. Beginning in 1992, the annual survey was expanded to provide additional detailed information on workplace injuries and illnesses. This information included worker and case-characteristic data on nonfatal injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work. With the more detailed information, employers as well as safety and health organizations can better define and focus on areas of special interest.

Data for mining industry are provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration. Railroad transportation data are provided by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Farm employers in Tennessee with no more than 10 employees and self-employed persons with no employees are exempt from participation in the annual survey. This publication presents occupational injury and illness data for all other Tennessee employers with at least one employee.

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development wishes to express its appreciation to the many employers who responded to the survey and without whose cooperation this publication would not have been possible.

METHODS FOR CALCULATING INCIDENCE RATES

Employers can compute their company's injury and illness rate by multiplying the number of injuries (N) by 200,000 (base rate of 40 hours per week for 50 weeks for 100 full-time equivalent workers), and dividing by the number of hours (H) worked by all employees during the year. The calculator entry would be $N \times 200,000 \div H =$.

Total Cases Incidence Rates

The total cases incidence rate is the number of recordable injuries and illnesses for a company based on 100 full-time equivalent employees. Using your OSHA 300 log, add columns H (cases with days away from work), I (cases with job transfer or restriction), and J (other recordable cases). Multiply the sum by 200,000 and then divide the product by the total number of hours worked by all employees for the calendar year. Remember that each case is to be classified in only one column, (either G, H, I, or J) based on the seriousness of that case. Days away from work are always considered to be more serious than transferred or restricted duty, even though the restricted days may be greater in number than the number of days away from work. You do, however, enter the actual number of days away from work as well as the actual number of restricted or transferred days in columns K and L on your OSHA 300 log.

worksheet		
Number of all injuries and illnesses (Columns H + I + J)	Number of hours worked by all employees	Incidence rate for total cases
<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	x 200,000 ÷ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	= <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>

DART (Days Away, Restricted or Transferred) Incidence Rates

The DART incidence rate is the rate for the total number of cases involving days away from work and cases that have restricted or transferred duty. (This was formerly known as lost time incidence rates.) Using the OSHA 300 log, add columns H (cases with days away from work) and I (cases with job transfer or restrictions). Multiply the sum by 200,000 and divide the product by the total number of hours worked by all employees for the calendar year.

worksheet		
Number of all lost time injuries and illnesses (Columns H + I)	Number of hours worked by all employees	Incidence rate for DART cases
<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	x 200,000 ÷ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	= <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>

**Survey of Nonfatal
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Tennessee, 2015 Tables**

**Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case type
Tennessee, 2013 - 2015**

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ³			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
All industries including state and local government⁴	3.2	3.3	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
Private industry⁴	3.1	3.2	3.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
Goods producing⁴	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.7
Natural resources and mining ^{4,5}	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ⁴	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	--	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	--	1.2	1.3
Mining ⁵	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7
Construction	3.3	3.9	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.1	1.2
Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	4.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Service providing	2.9	3.0	3.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁶	3.5	3.4	3.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.7
Wholesale trade	3.3	3.4	3.4	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.5
Retail trade	3.2	3.0	4.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
Transportation and warehousing ⁶	4.1	3.9	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Utilities	2.5	2.0	4.5	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.4	--	--	0.5	1.3	1.2	2.6
Information	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.5
Finance, Insurance, and real estate	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.8
Professional and business services	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7
Educational and health services	4.1	4.5	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.7
Educational services	2.1	2.6	2.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.4
Health care and social assistance	4.3	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.9
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	2.8	3.6	3.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.3	2.3
Other services, except public admin.	3.5	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.7	1.5	1.2
State and local government	4.3	4.1	4.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.4	2.1	2.2
State government	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.2
Local government	5.0	4.7	4.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.5	2.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers and were calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System- United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities.

Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping effective January 1, 2012; therefore estimates in these industries are not comparable to other industries.

Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Tennessee, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.6
Private industry⁵		3.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.5
Goods-producing⁵		3.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.6
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		1.6	1.5	--	0.6	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.5
Construction		3.3	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.4
Construction		3.3	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.4
Construction of buildings	236	2.7	1.8	--	0.2	0.9
Nonresidential building construction	2362	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.2	2.6	2.2	0.4	1.6
Utility system construction	2371	7.0	4.5	4.0	--	2.5
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.3	1.9	1.3	0.5	1.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.4	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.6
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	3.6	1.9	1.1	0.7	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	4.1	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.0
Roofing contractors	23816	3.8	3.2	2.1	1.2	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	3.3	1.9	--	0.8	1.4
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	4.5	2.8	--	0.8	1.7
Building finishing contractors	2383	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.6
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	4.8	1.8	1.4	--	--
Manufacturing		3.8	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.8
Manufacturing		3.8	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.8
Food manufacturing	311	3.9	2.6	0.7	1.8	1.3
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	4.3	2.1	0.6	1.5	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Tennessee, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	4.4	3.1	0.5	2.6	1.4
Animal slaughtering and processing	31161	4.4	3.1	0.5	2.6	1.4
Poultry processing	311615	3.4	2.2	0.3	1.9	1.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.9	2.4	0.7	1.7	1.5
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	4.2	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.7
Textile mills	313	4.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	2.6
Textile product mills	314	5.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	3.7
Apparel manufacturing	315	3.2	2.7	0.6	2.1	0.5
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	3.3	2.9	0.6	2.3	--
Wood product manufacturing	321	5.1	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.0
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	5.7	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3
Paper manufacturing	322	2.9	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3221	1.6	0.8	0.6	--	0.7
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	3.4	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.6
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.3	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.4
Printing and related support activities	323	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2
Printing and related support activities	3231	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2
Printing	32311	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2
Commercial printing (except screen and books)	323111	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.4
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	0.7	0.6	--	0.6	--
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.8	2.8	1.2	1.6	2.0
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	5.9	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.5
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	3.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	5.9	3.3	1.5	1.8	2.7
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	7.2	4.4	1.3	3.1	2.8
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	6.2	3.1	2.3	--	3.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.0	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.3
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	5.4	2.5	1.2	1.3	3.0
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Tennessee, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.5	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.6
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	3.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.4
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.2	2.8	0.5	2.3	1.3
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	33341	4.2	2.8	0.5	2.3	1.3
Air-conditioning and warm air heating equip and commercial and industrial refrigeration equip manufacturing	333415	4.3	3.0	0.6	2.4	1.3
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	2.2	0.5	--	--	--
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	3.6	0.8	--	0.6	--
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	3.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	2.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.4
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.7
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.5
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.0	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.0
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	4.2	2.6	0.8	1.8	1.6
Motor vehicle gasoline engine and engine parts manufacturing	33631	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.0
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	4.6	2.8	1.0	1.8	1.8
Other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	33639	4.2	2.8	0.4	2.4	1.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	5.3	2.5	0.7	1.8	2.8
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet mfg.	3371	5.3	2.5	0.6	1.9	2.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.4
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	33911	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8
Surgical appliance and supplies manufacturing	339113	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	--
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	3.7	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.0
Service-providing		2.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.5
Wholesale trade		3.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.9	2.7	1.2	1.6	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Tennessee, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Retail trade		3.2	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.6
Automobile dealers	4411	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	1.7	1.4	1.3	--	0.3
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	5.1	3.4	1.6	1.9	1.7
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	5.3	3.6	1.5	2.1	1.6
Food and beverage stores	445	3.8	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Health and personal care stores	446	2.2	0.6	0.6	--	1.6
Gasoline stations	447	1.1	0.8	--	0.7	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	4.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.3
General merchandise stores	452	3.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	3.7	0.8	--	0.4	3.0
Nonstore retailers	454	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.2
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.1	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.3
Air transportation	481	9.3	7.9	6.6	1.3	1.4
Rail transportation ⁸	482	1.4	1.0	0.9	--	0.4
Truck transportation	484	4.1	2.7	2.1	0.6	1.5
General freight trucking	4841	4.4	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.6
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	4.6	2.9	2.3	0.6	1.7
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	4.2	2.4	2.0	0.4	1.7
Specialized freight trucking	4842	3.3	2.3	1.6	0.6	1.0
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	2.7	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.7
Support activities for transportation	488	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.2
Warehousing and storage	493	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.8
Warehousing and storage	4931	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.8
General warehousing and storage	49311	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Utilities		2.5	1.2	1.1	--	1.3
Information		1.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
Information		1.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Tennessee, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.4
Newspaper publishers	51111	2.2	1.1	0.7	--	1.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications	517	2.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.8	1.3	0.1	--	1.5
Professional and business services		1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9
Administrative and support services	561	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.9
Facilities support services	5612	5.5	2.9	1.5	1.4	2.6
Investigation and security services	5616	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.4
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	3.1	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.0	3.5	2.0	1.5	0.5
Educational and health services		4.1	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.4
Educational services		2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.2
Educational services	611	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.2
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.3
Health care and social assistance		4.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.4
Hospitals	622	6.3	2.1	0.7	1.4	4.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.5	3.8	1.6	2.2	2.6
Social assistance	624	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Tennessee, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.5
Accommodation and food services		2.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.8
Accommodation	721	2.9	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.1
Food services and drinking places	722	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.0
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.0
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	2.0
Full-service restaurants	722511	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.3
Limited-service restaurants	722513	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.7
Other services (except public administration)		3.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.7
Other services (except public administration)		3.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.7
Repair and maintenance	811	--	0.4	0.2	0.1	--
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Personal and laundry services	812	3.6	0.9	0.6	--	--
State and local government⁵		4.3	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.4
State government⁵		2.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.1
Service-providing		2.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.1
Educational and health services		1.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.9
Educational services		1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9
Educational services	611	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8
Health care and social assistance		10.4	10.3	10.3	--	--
Hospitals	622	12.1	12.1	12.1	--	--
Public administration		2.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Tennessee, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Public administration		2.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4.4	2.0	1.9	--	2.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	4.4	2.0	1.9	--	2.4
Police protection	92212	--	--	--	--	--
Correctional institutions	92214	8.1	3.9	3.7	--	4.2
Local government⁵		5.0	2.1	1.4	0.8	2.9
Goods-producing⁵		8.7	4.3	2.9	1.4	4.4
Service-providing		5.0	2.1	1.3	0.8	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		4.5	3.1	1.4	1.8	1.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸		3.1	2.4	1.7	--	--
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities		4.6	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.4
Utilities	221	4.6	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.4
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	3.1	1.4	1.0	--	1.7
Educational and health services		4.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	3.0
Educational services		4.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	3.0
Educational services	611	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	3.0
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	4.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	3.0
Health care and social assistance		4.9	1.9	1.2	0.7	3.0
Hospitals	622	4.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	3.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	8.3	4.4	2.7	1.8	3.9
Public administration		6.1	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.8
Public administration		6.1	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Tennessee, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6.4	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	6.4	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.4
Police protection	92212	10.0	4.3	2.8	1.5	5.7
Fire protection	92216	8.7	4.5	1.9	2.5	4.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

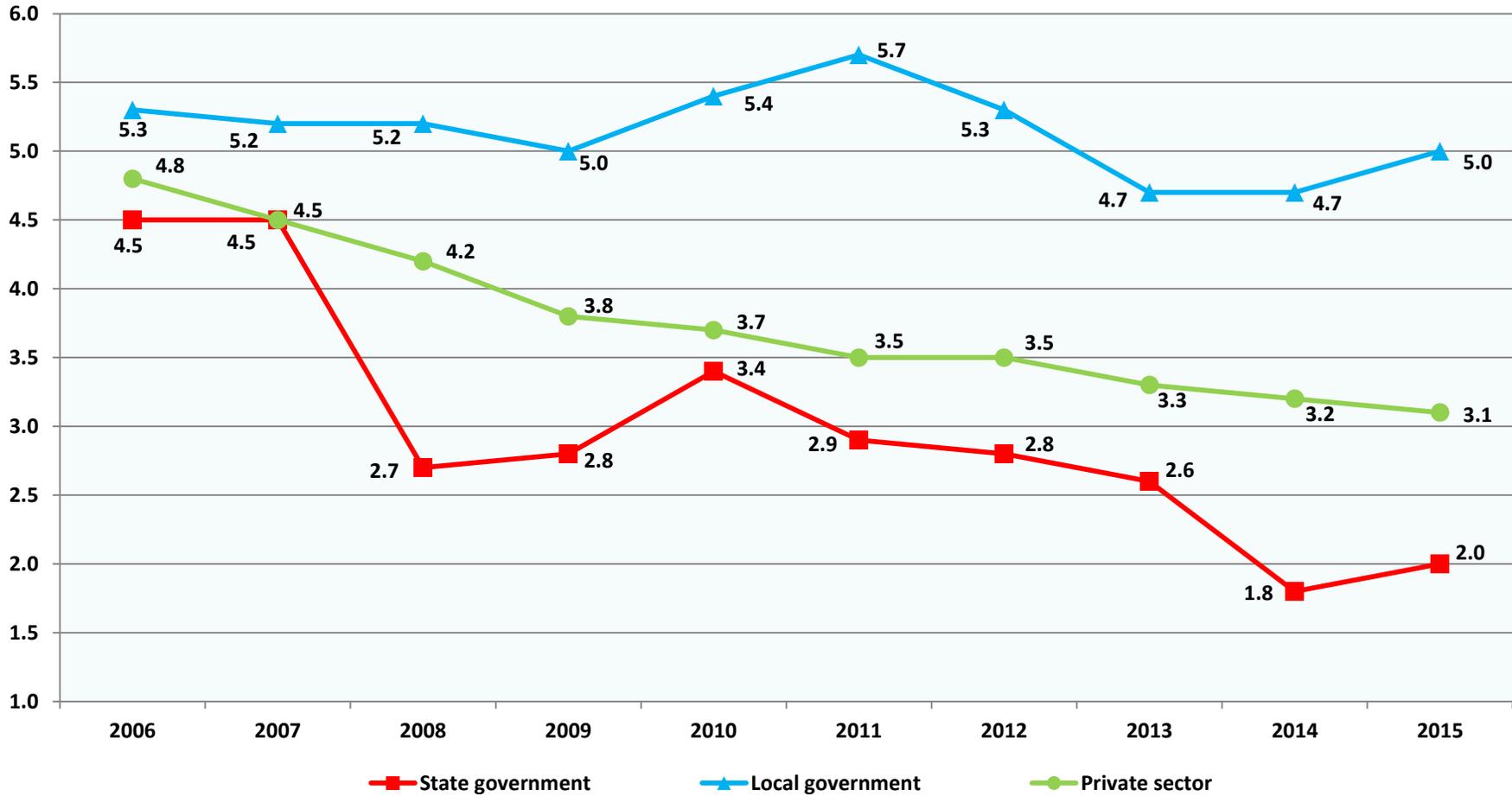
⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 05, 2016.

**Survey of Nonfatal
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Tennessee, 2015 Charts**

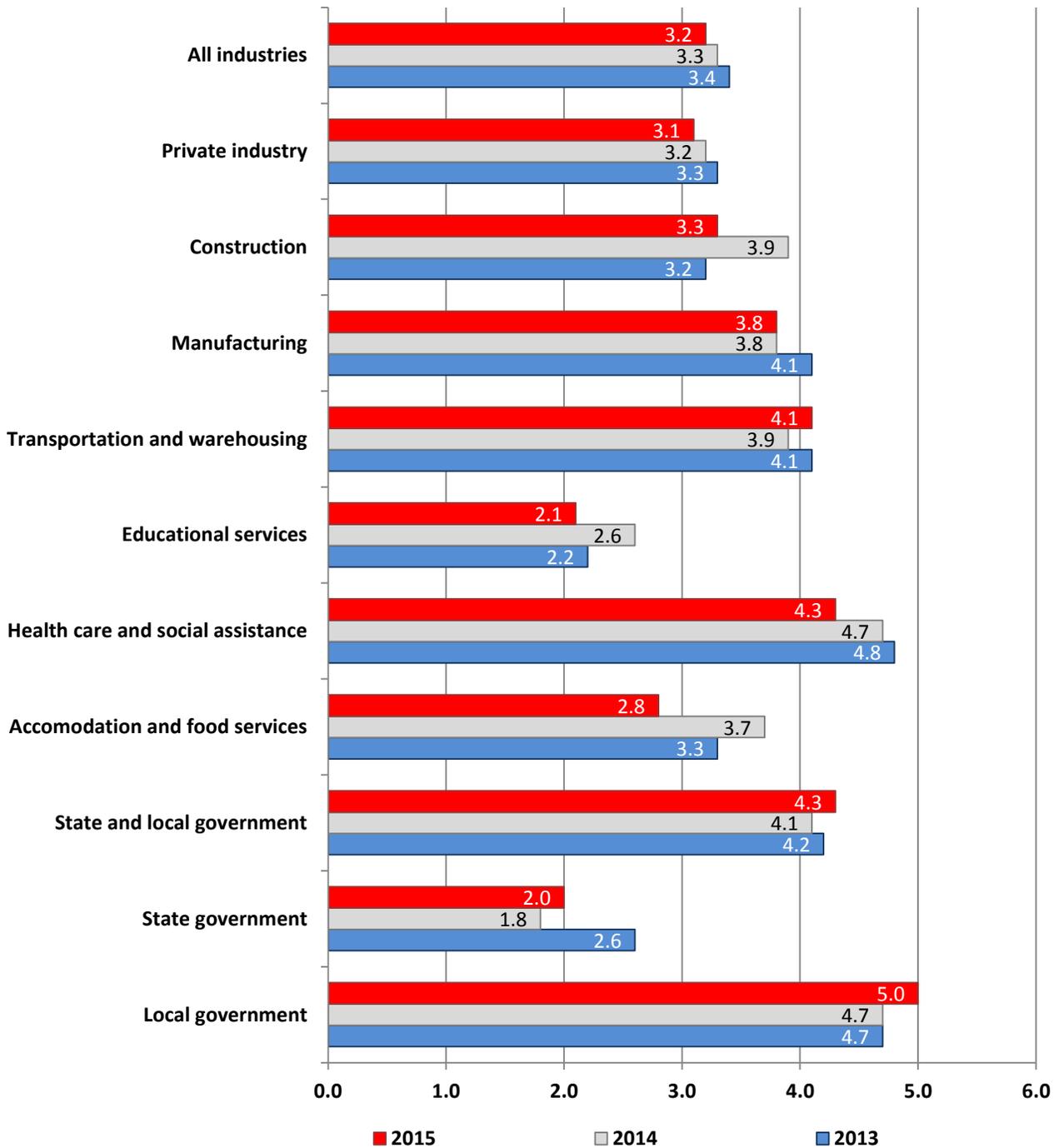
Chart 12. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses
 Tennessee, private and public sectors, 2006 - 2015



The incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses in Tennessee has fallen from an estimated 4.8 recordable occupational injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers in 2006 to an estimated rate of 3.1 in 2015.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, October 2016.

**Chart 13. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses
by select industry sectors
Tennessee 2013 - 2015**

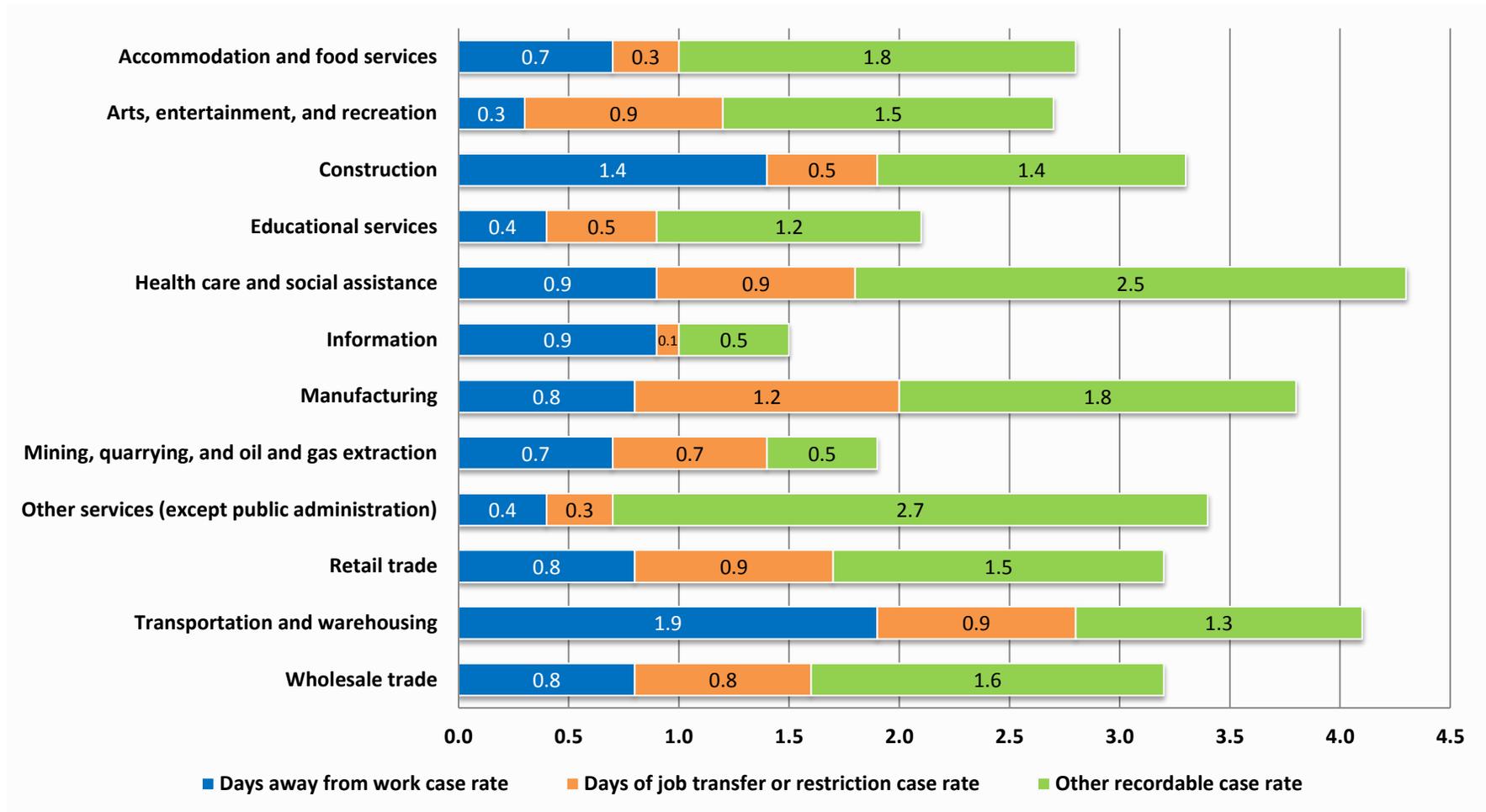


During 2015 in Tennessee, local government workers had the highest estimated incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with a rate of 5.0 recordable incidents per 100 full-time equivalent employees.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, October 2016.

Chart 14. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by days away from work, job transfer or restriction and other recordable case rates by select industry sectors

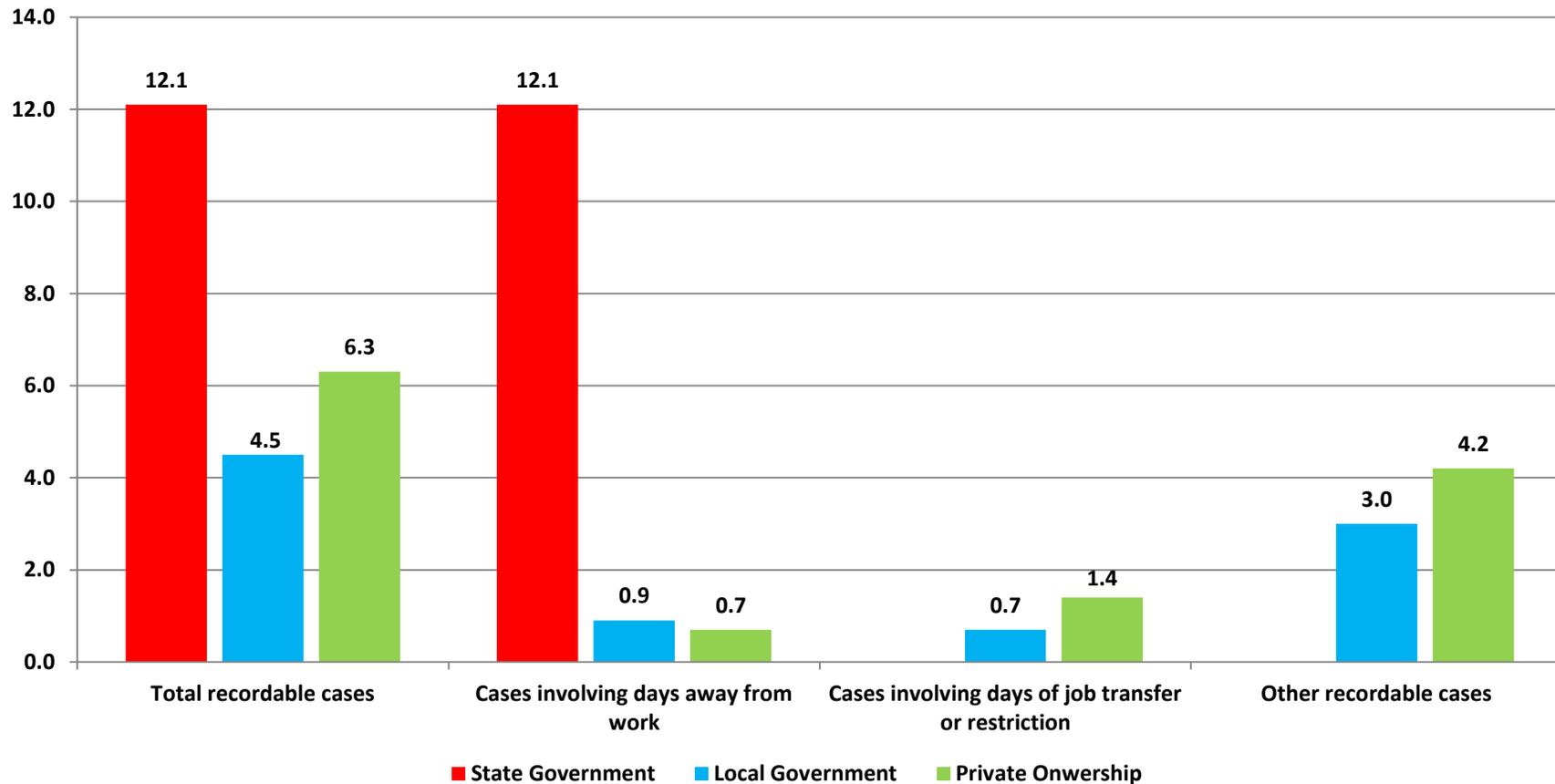
Tennessee, private industry, 2015



The major industry sector of health care and social assistance had the highest-private sector incidence rate in Tennessee during 2015 with an estimated rate of 4.3 recordable occupational injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, October 2016.

**Chart 15. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type
Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015**

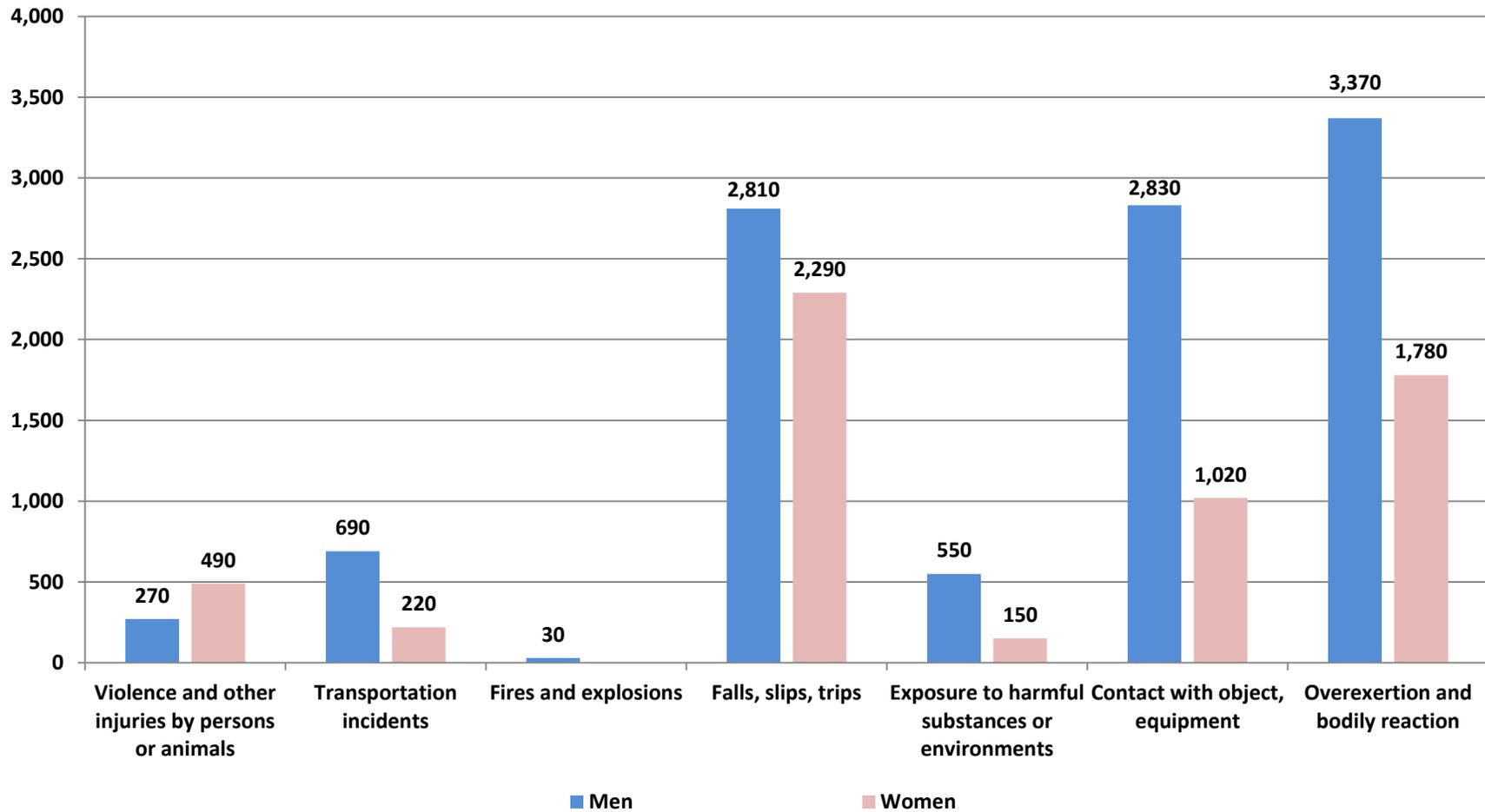


During 2015 in Tennessee, the total recordable case rate in state run hospitals was estimated to be nearly twice that of hospitals in the private-sector and almost three times higher than those run by local governments.

NOTE: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) - United States, 2012.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, October 2016.

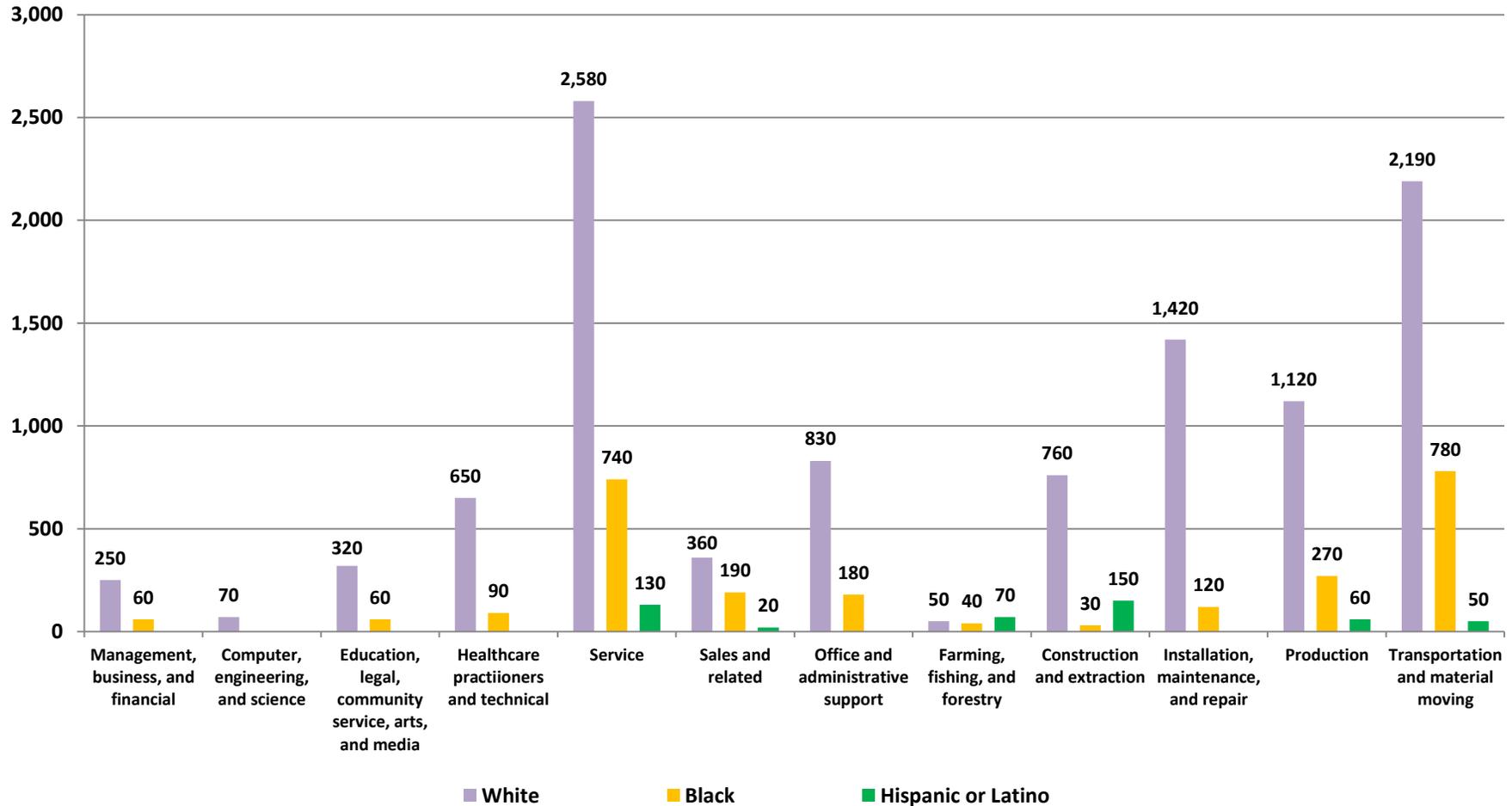
Chart 16. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure and gender
 Tennessee, private industry, 2015 (16,570 injuries/illnesses)



During 2015 in Tennessee private industries, men had more recordable occupational injury and illness events resulting in days away from work than women. These cases most often occurred as overexertion and bodily reaction. Women suffered the highest number of days away from work as a result of falls, slips and trips.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

Chart 17. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers by major occupational group
 Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)

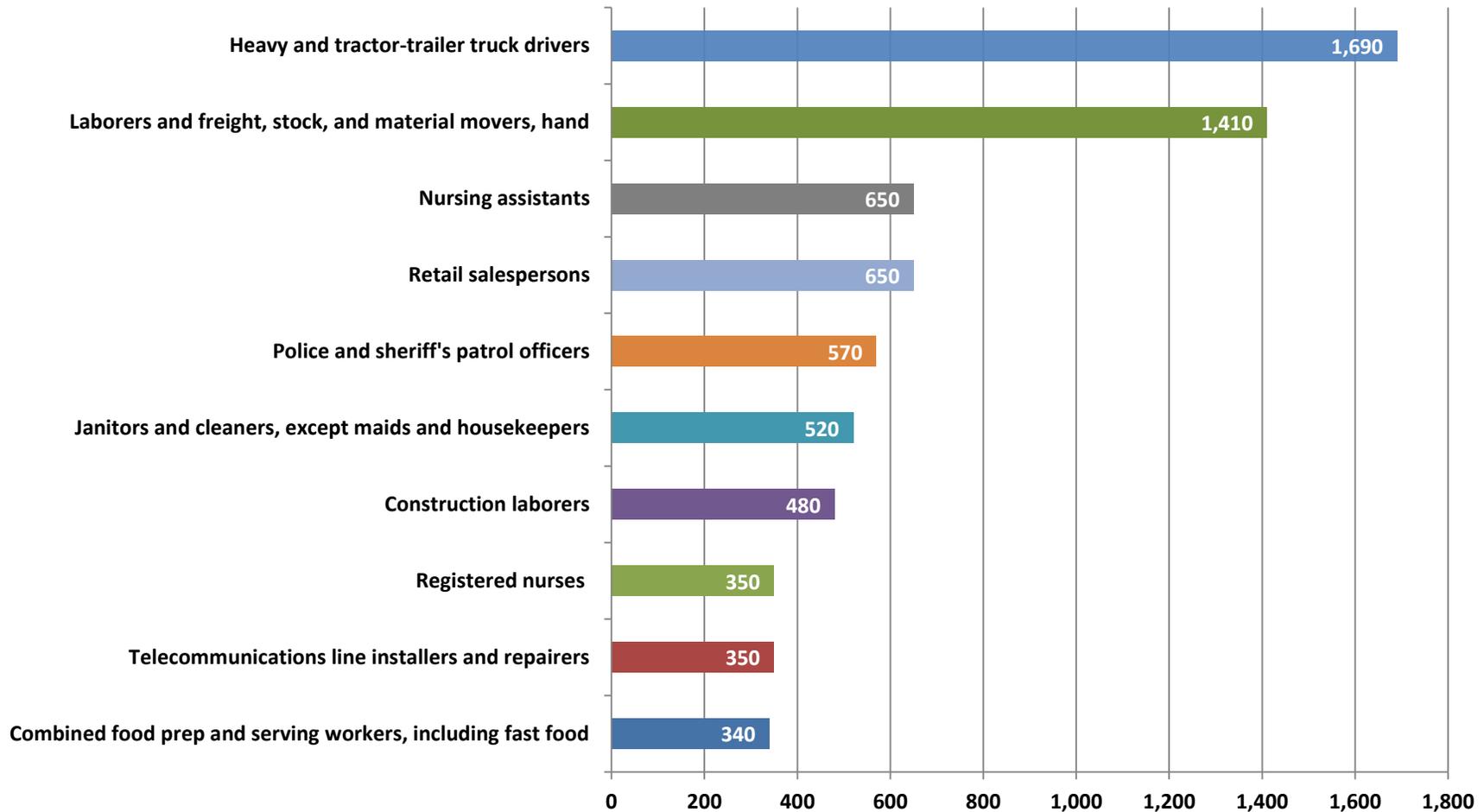


During 2015 in Tennessee, the greatest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work to White, non-Hispanic workers were in the service occupations. Transportation and material moving occupations yielded the greatest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work to Black, non-Hispanic workers. Hispanic or Latino workers in the construction and extraction occupations suffered the greatest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

Chart 18. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations

Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)

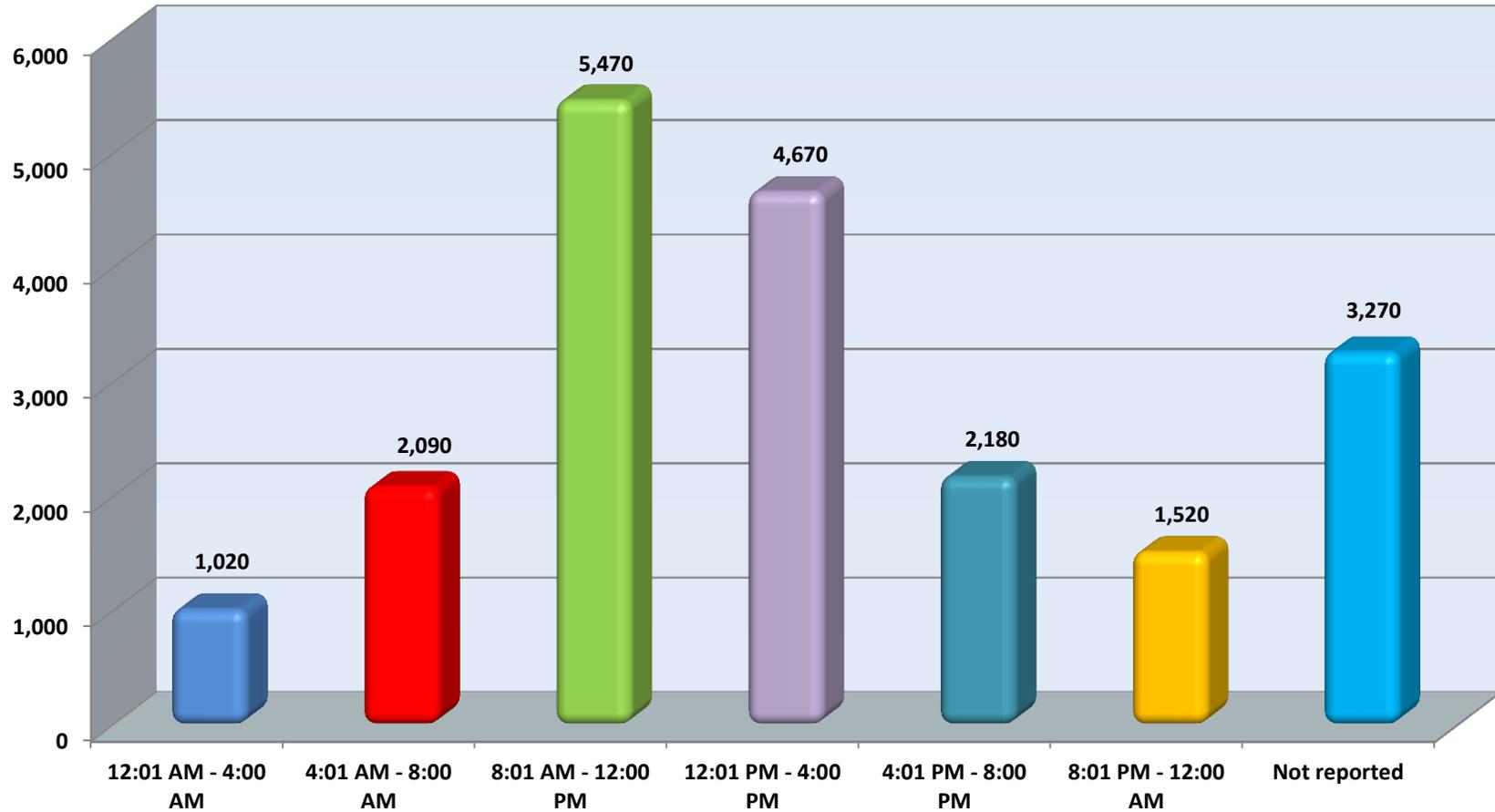


The greatest number of occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in Tennessee during 2015 were recorded in heavy and tractor-trailer truck driver occupations.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

**Chart 19. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work
by time of event**

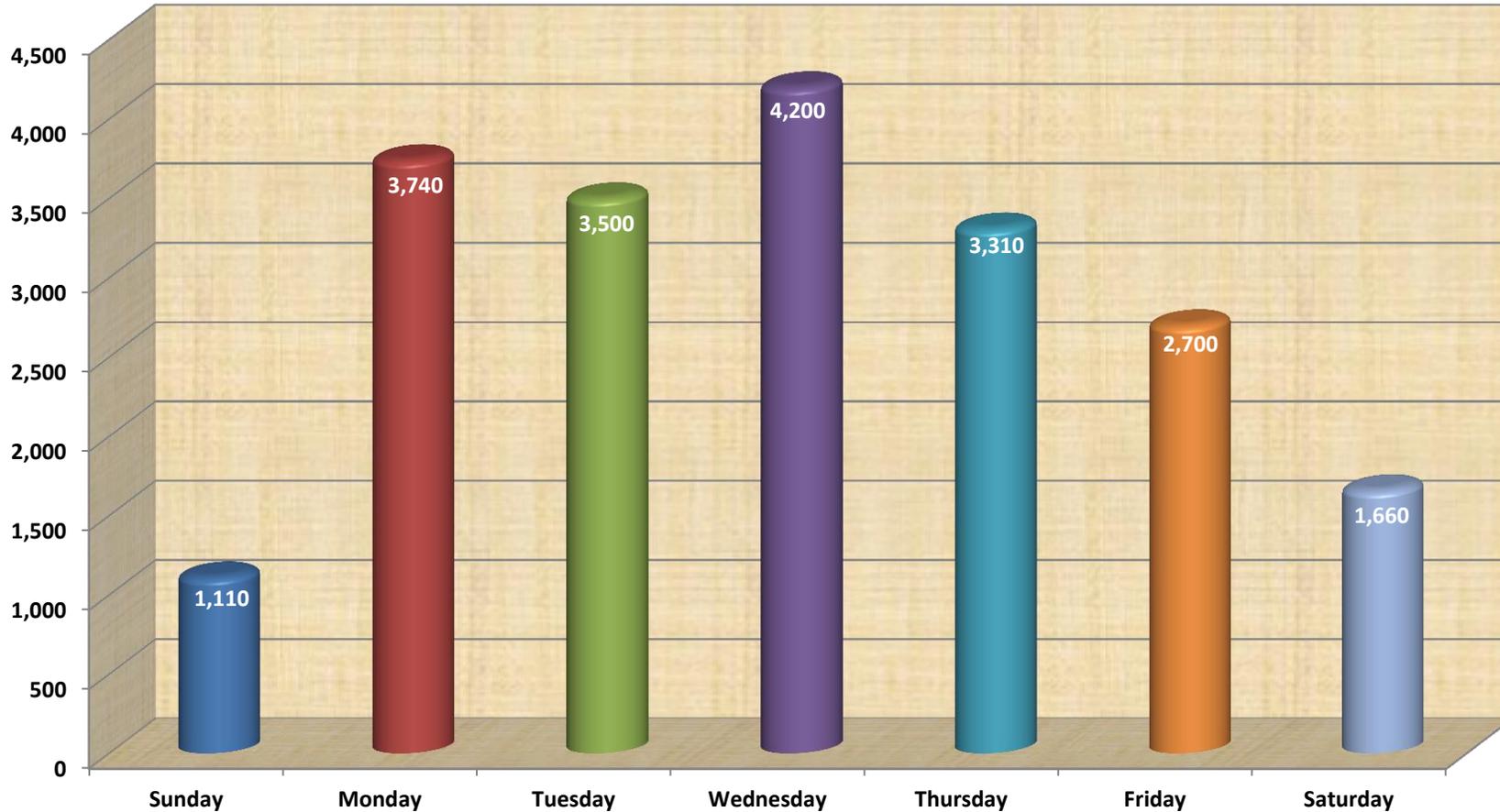
Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)



About half of the recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in Tennessee during 2015 occurred between the hours of 8:01 AM and 4:00 PM.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

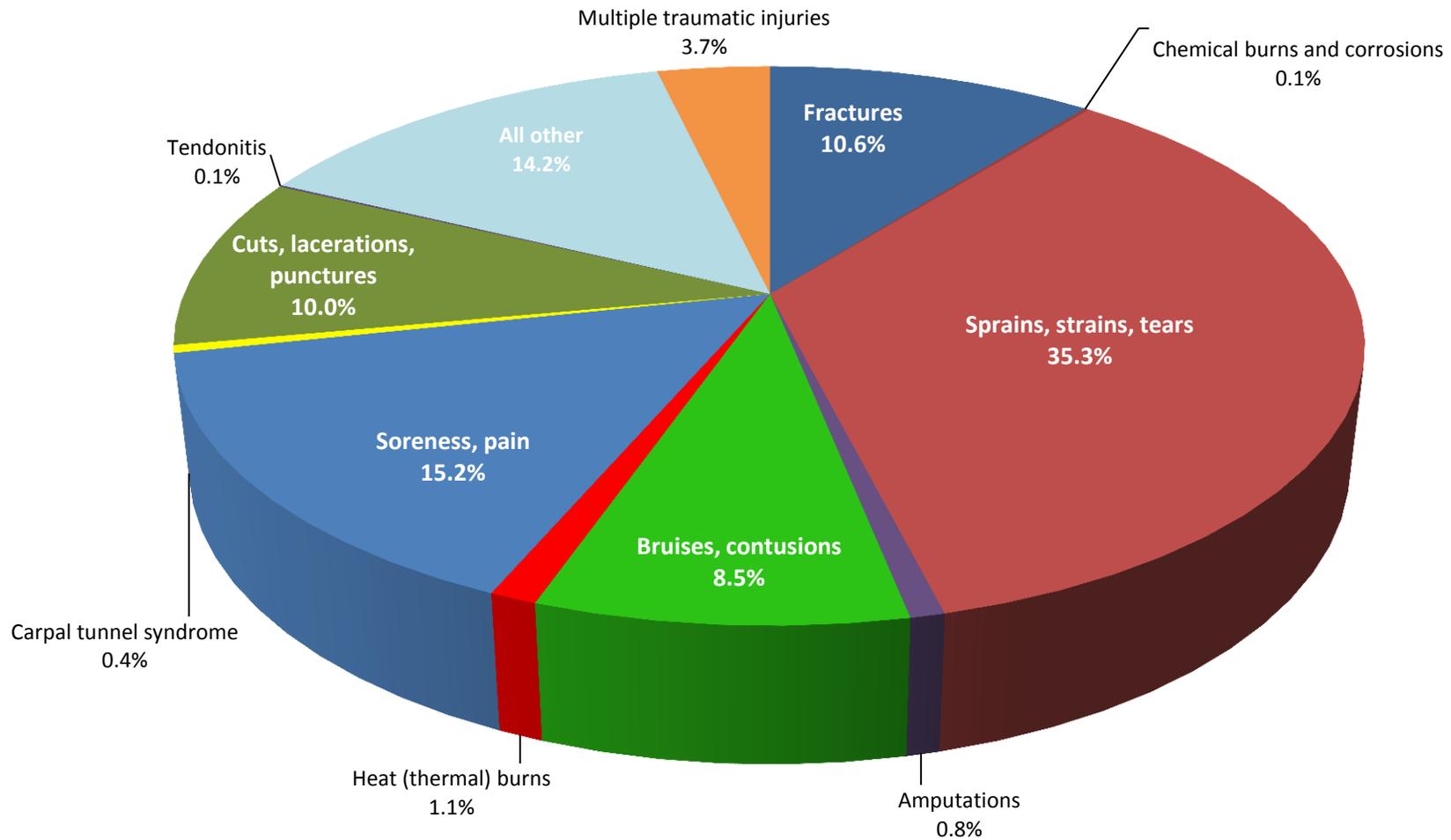
Chart 20. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by day of the week the injury or illness occurred Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)



Nearly 21 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, involving days away from work in Tennessee during 2015, occurred on Wednesdays. In contrast, only 5.5 percent of the days away from work cases occurred on Sundays.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

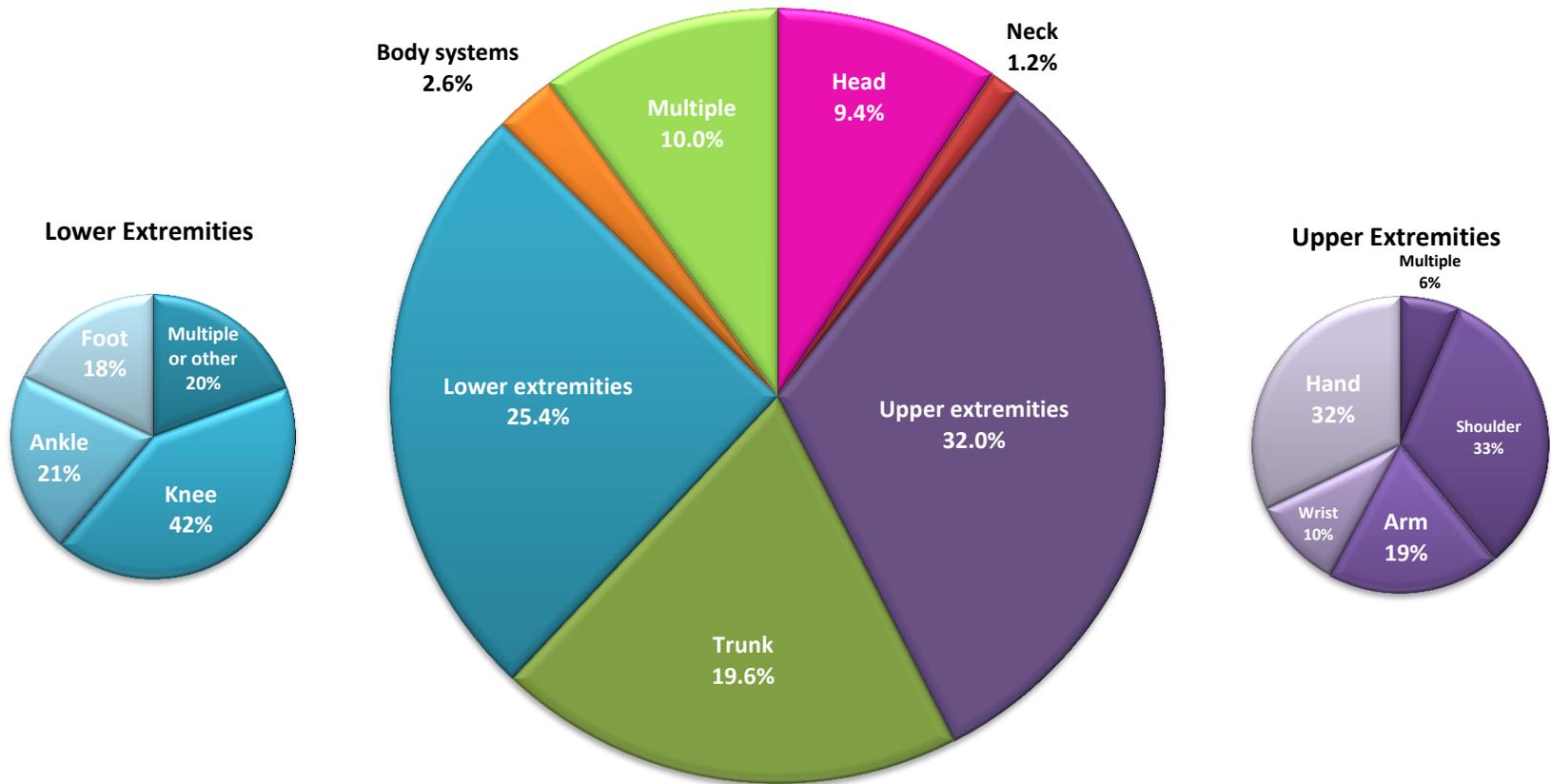
**Chart 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness
Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)**



Thirty-five percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in Tennessee during 2015 were due to sprains, strains and tears.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

Chart 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body affected
 Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)

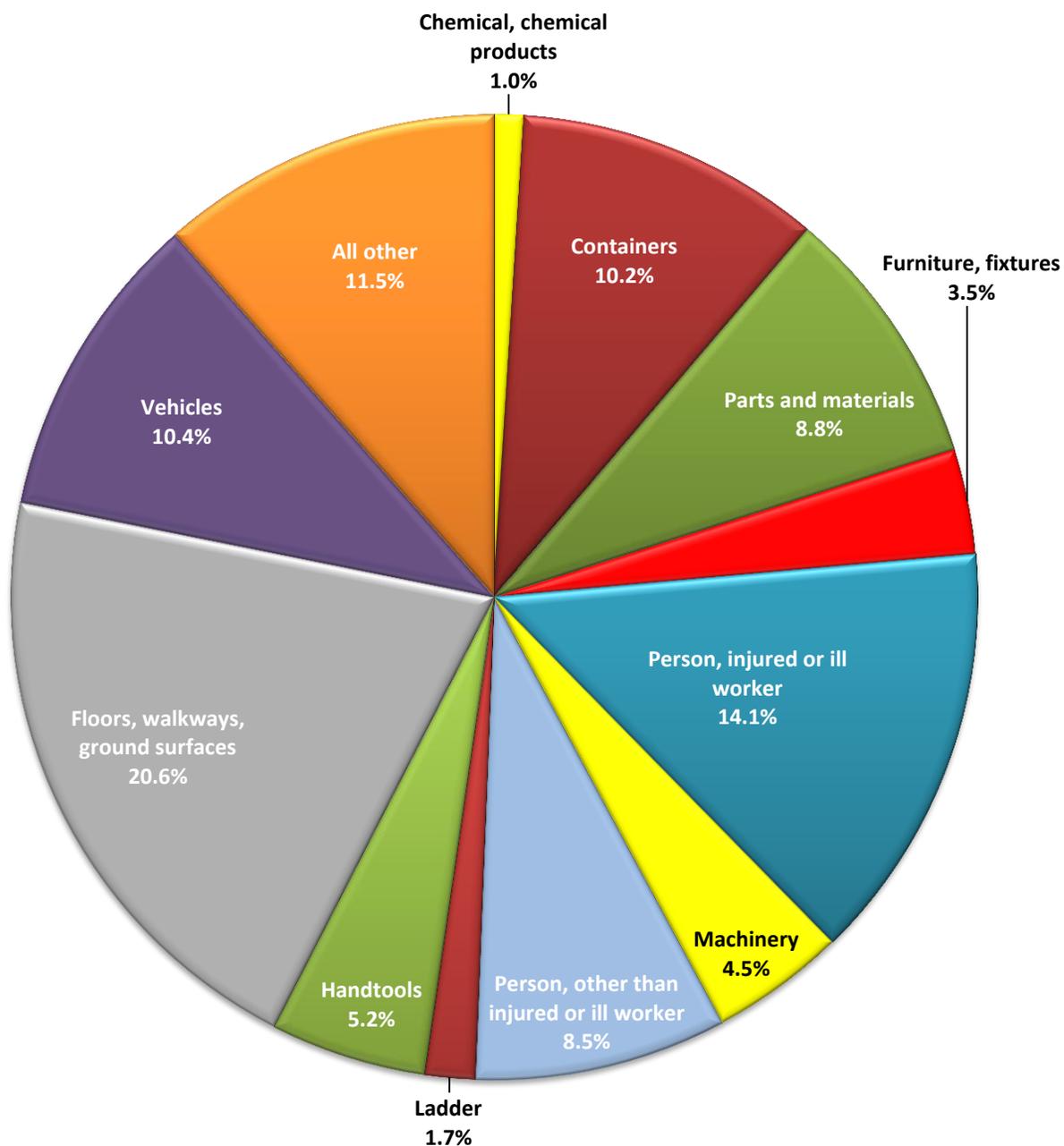


Thirty-two percent of days away from work cases in Tennessee during 2015 were the result of injuries to upper extremities. Of these cases, 33 percent were due to injuries to the shoulder and 32 percent were due to injuries of the hand (with or without fingers).

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

**Chart 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by primary source of injury/illness
Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)**

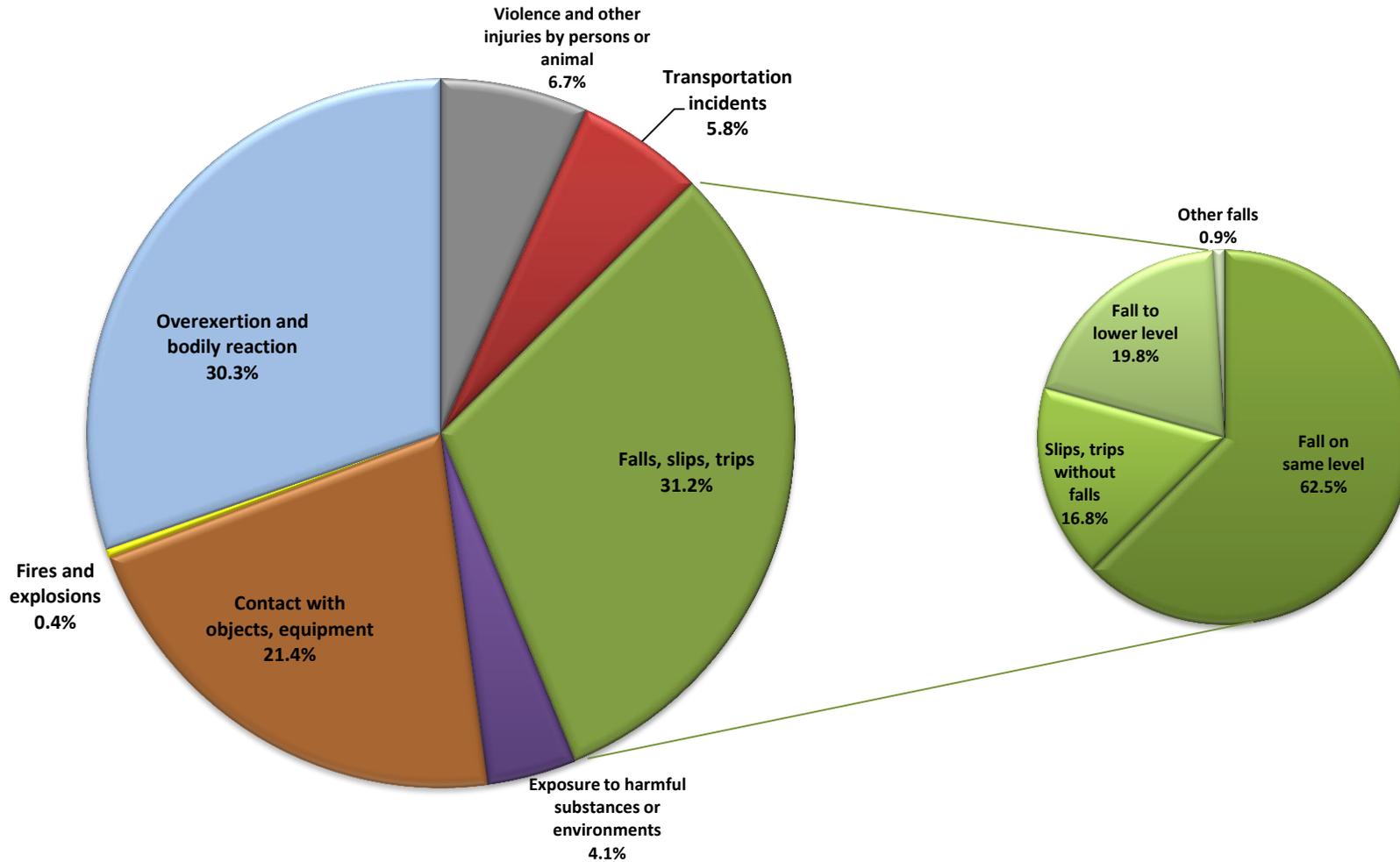


Twenty-one percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in Tennessee during 2015 were due to forcible contact with floors, walkways or ground surfaces.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

Chart 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure

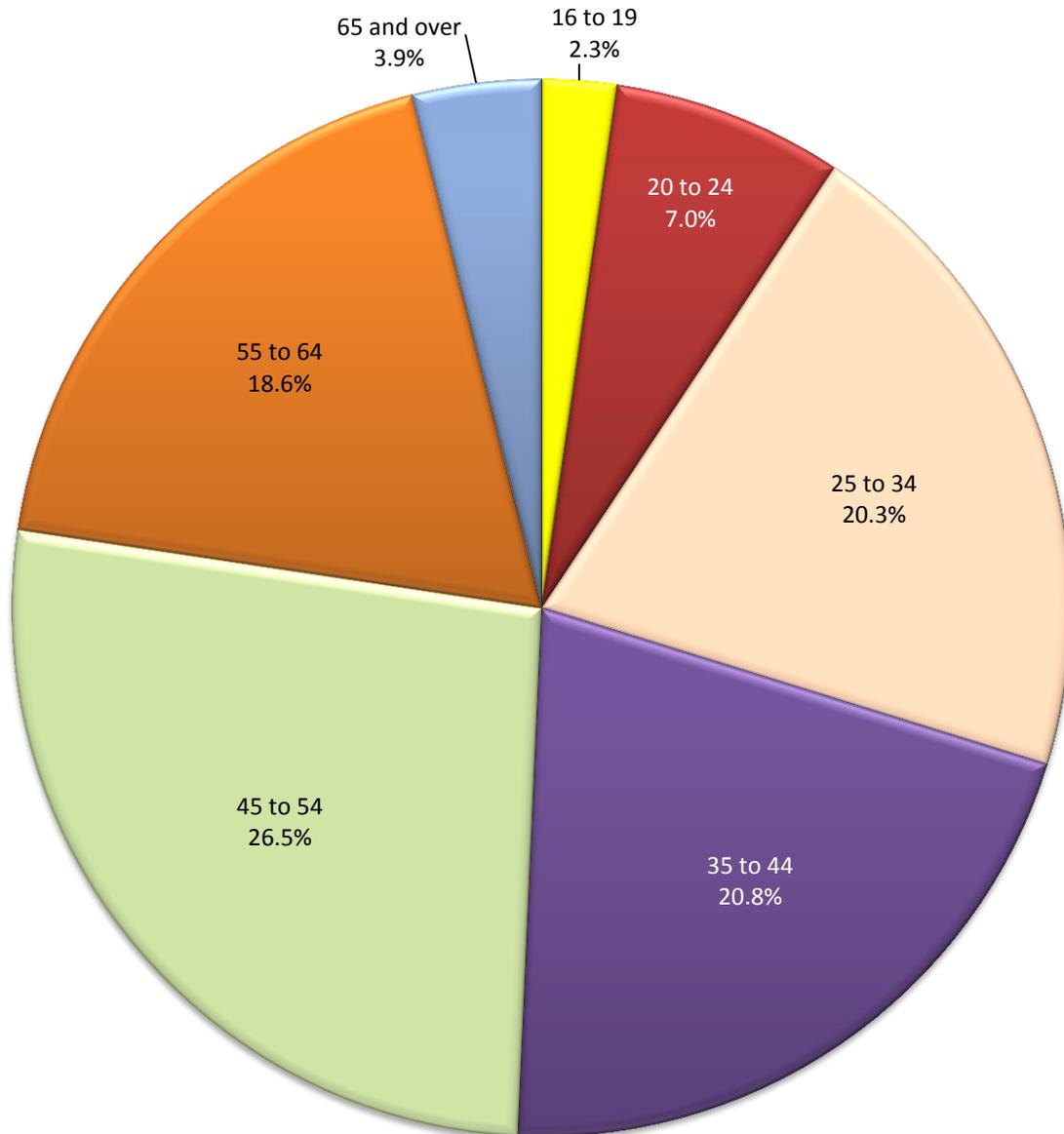
Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)



Thirty-one percent (6,320) of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work in Tennessee during 2015 were due to a fall, slip or trip event. Of these, 63 percent were falls on the same level.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

**Chart 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age range of injured or ill worker
Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)**

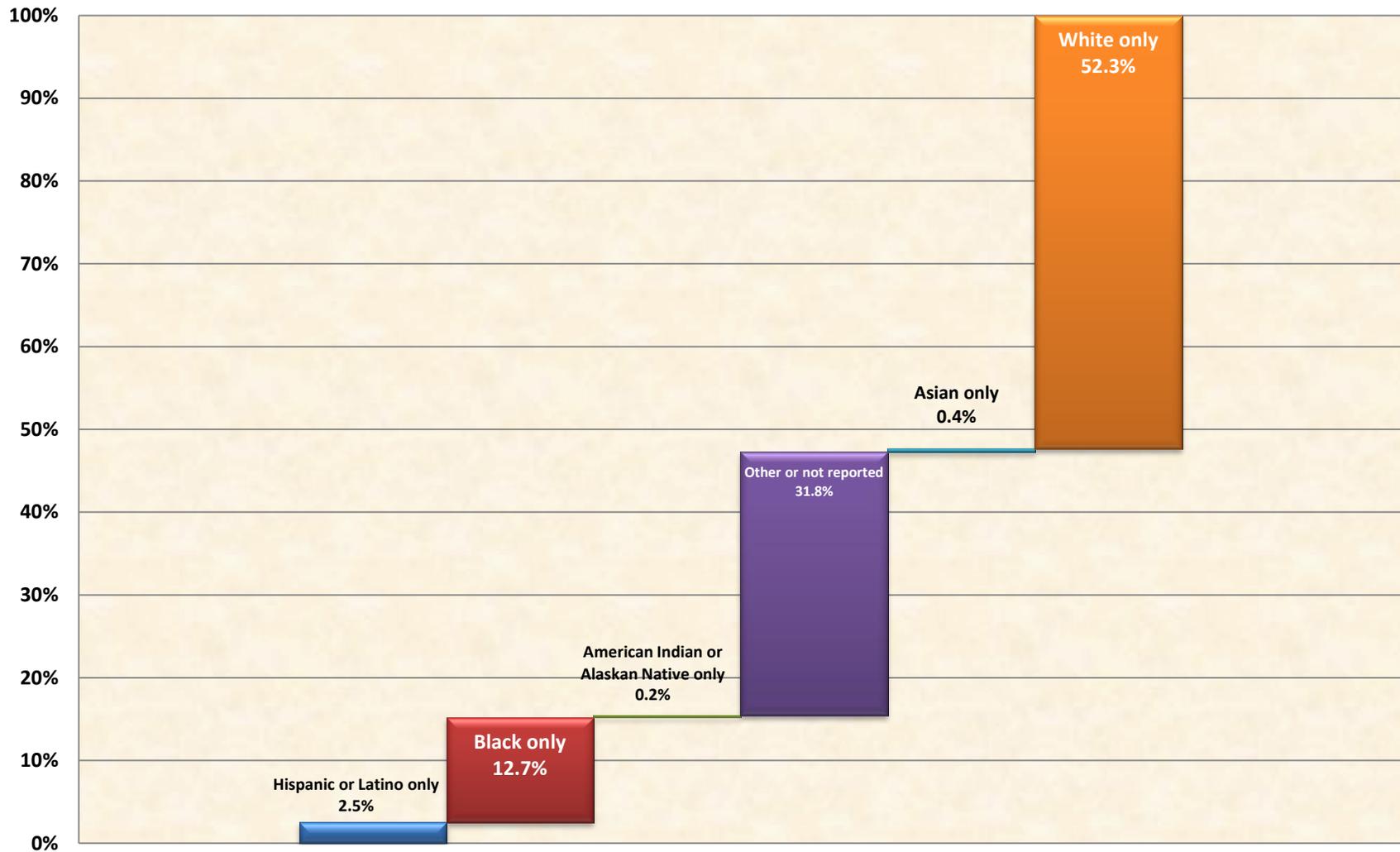


Workers, between the ages of 25 and 54, experienced an estimated 68 percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work in Tennessee during 2015.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

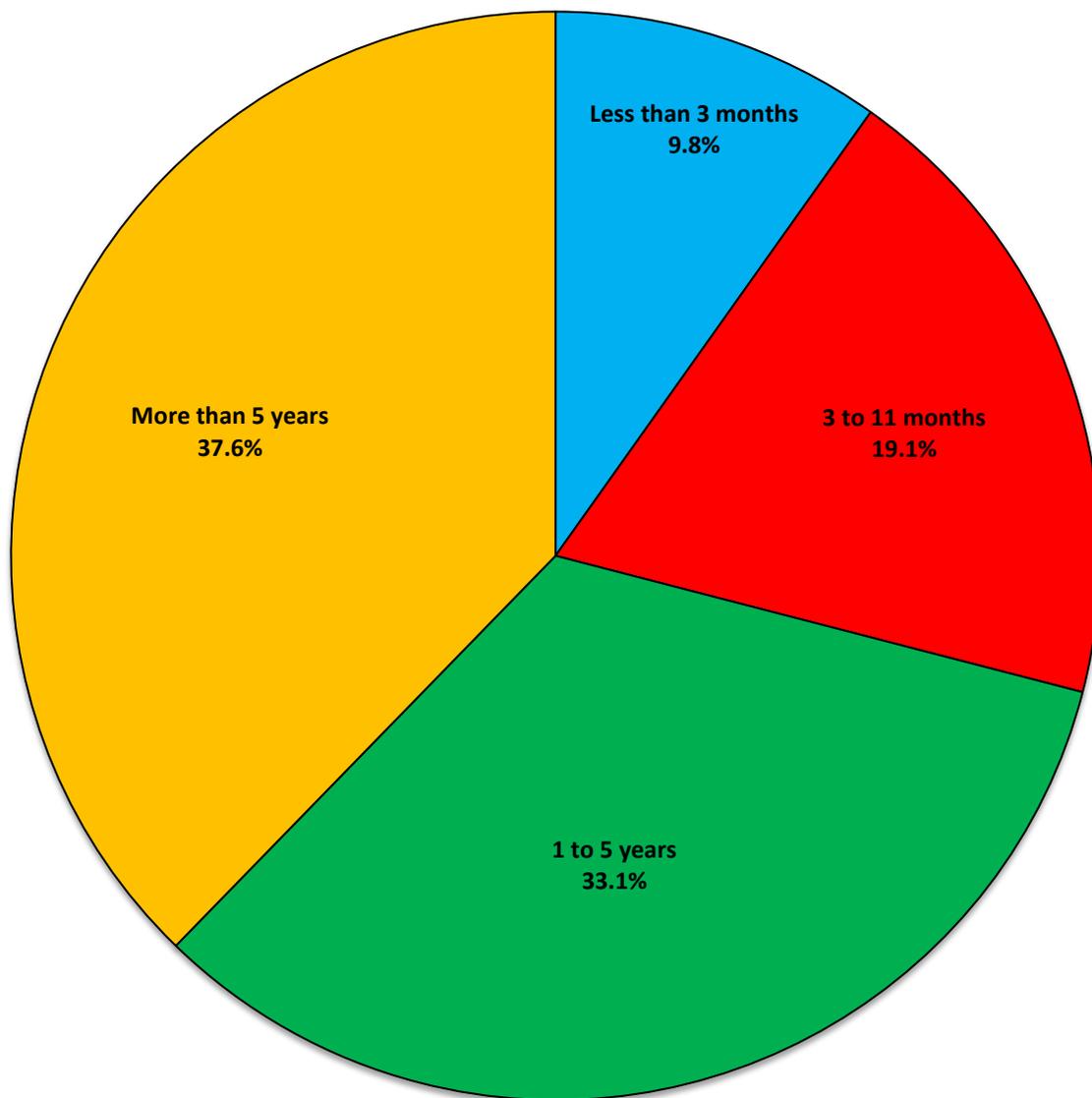
**Chart 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by race or ethnic origin of injured or ill worker
Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)**



NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

**Chart 27. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service with employer
Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)**

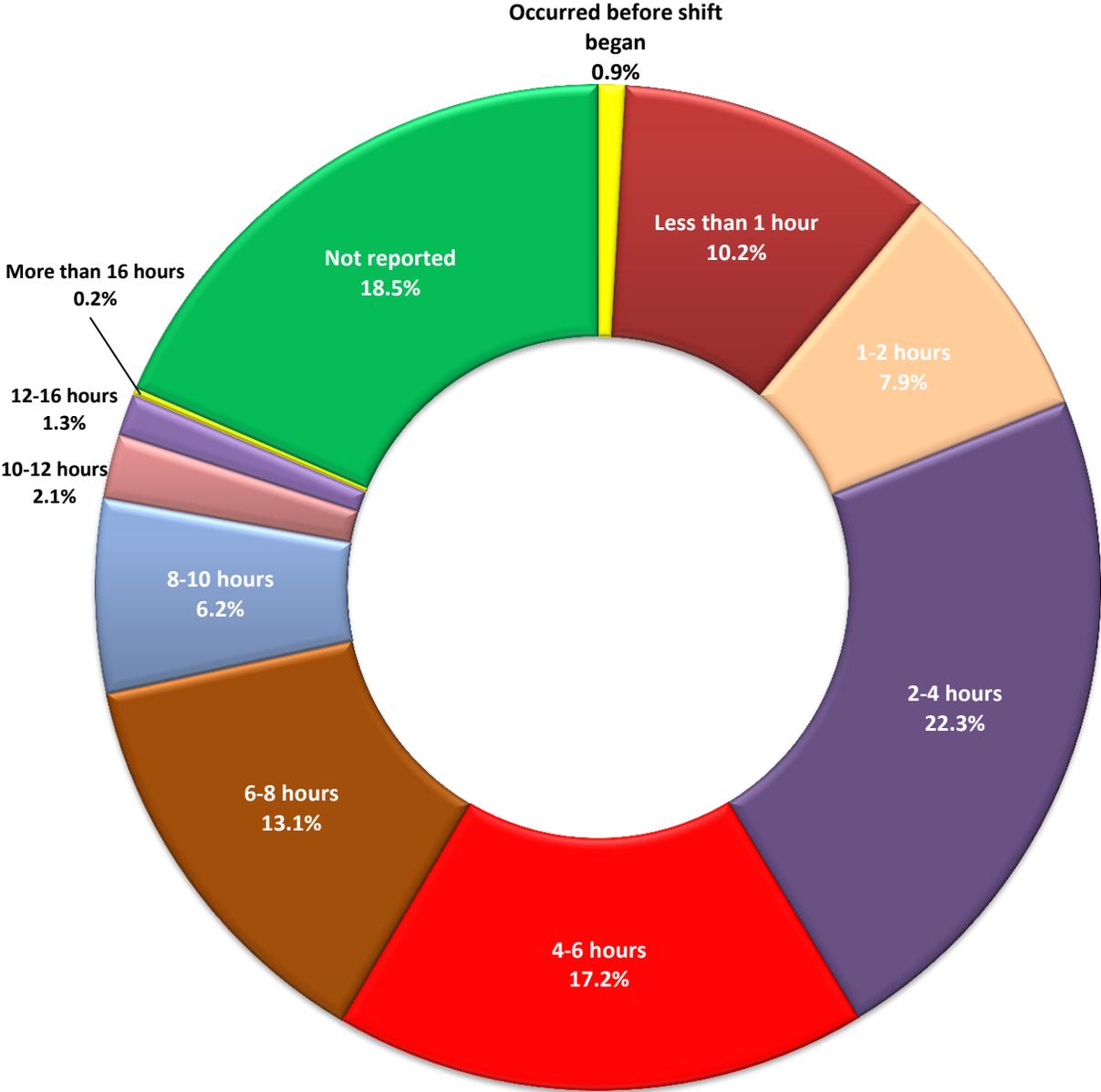


Thirty-eight percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, requiring days away from work in Tennessee during 2015, were sustained by employees who were with their employer for more than five years of service.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

Chart 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by hours on the job at time of injury or illness Tennessee, all ownerships, 2015 (20,230 injuries/illnesses)



NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

**Survey of Nonfatal
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
United States, 2015 Tables**

**Table 8. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries
and illnesses by State
United States, private industry, 2015**

State / Territory	Incidence rate
Alabama	3.0
Alaska	3.9
Arizona	2.9
Arkansas	2.6
California	3.3
Connecticut	3.2
Delaware	2.6
District of Columbia	1.6
Georgia	2.7
Guam	4.1
Hawaii	3.4
Illinois	2.9
Indiana	3.7
Iowa	3.7
Kansas	3.0
Kentucky	3.5
Louisiana	1.9
Maine	4.8
Maryland	2.9
Massachusetts	2.7
Michigan	3.3
Minnesota	3.5
Missouri	3.0

State / Territory	Incidence rate
Montana	4.3
Nebraska	3.4
Nevada	3.8
New Jersey	2.7
New Mexico	3.1
New York	2.4
North Carolina	2.6
Ohio	2.8
Oregon	3.7
Pennsylvania	3.5
Puerto Rico	3.1
South Carolina	2.5
Tennessee	3.1
Texas	2.3
Utah	3.5
Vermont	4.6
Virgin Islands	1.4
Virginia	2.4
Washington	4.4
West Virginia	3.2
Wisconsin	3.6
Wyoming	3.3

The following States do not participate in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses program:
Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and South Dakota.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State, New York City, District of Columbia, and Federal agencies. Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, October, 2016.

**Table 9. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case type
United States, 2013 - 2015**

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ³			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
All industries including state and local government⁴	3.3	3.4	3.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Private industry⁴	3.0	3.2	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Goods producing⁴	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7
Natural resources and mining ^{4,5}	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting ⁴	5.7	5.5	5.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Mining ⁵	1.4	2.0	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Construction	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	3.8	4.0	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8
Service providing	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁶	3.6	3.6	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5
Wholesale trade	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Retail trade	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7
Transportation and warehousing ⁶	4.5	4.8	4.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Utilities	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.0
Information	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Financial activities	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
Professional and business services	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
Educational and health services	4.0	4.2	4.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.2	2.4
Educational services	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Health care and social assistance	4.3	4.5	4.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.4	2.5
Leisure and hospitality	3.5	3.6	3.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.1	2.2
Other services, except public admin.	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
State and local government	5.1	5.0	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
State government	3.7	4.1	3.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.8	2.0	1.9
Local government	5.6	5.4	5.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.0	3.0	3.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers and were calculated as (N/EH) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System- United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities.

Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. Data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping effective January 1, 2012; therefore estimates in these industries are not comparable to other industries.

Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.3	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.6
Private industry⁵		3.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4
Goods producing⁵		3.7	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.5
Natural resources and mining^{5,16}		3.7	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		5.7	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.2
Crop production ⁵	111	5.7	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.2
Oilseed and grain farming ⁵	1111	5.1	2.4	1.6	--	2.7
Vegetable and melon farming ⁵	1112	5.3	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.6
Fruit and tree nut farming ⁵	1113	6.3	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.8
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production ⁵	1114	5.3	3.3	1.6	1.8	1.9
Other crop farming ⁵	1119	6.6	4.7	2.8	1.8	2.0
Animal production and aquaculture ⁵	112	6.9	4.1	2.5	1.6	2.8
Cattle ranching and farming ⁵	1121	6.4	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.6
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots ⁵	11211	5.4	3.7	2.6	1.2	1.6
Dairy cattle and milk production ⁵	11212	6.6	3.7	2.5	1.2	2.9
Hog and pig farming ⁵	1122	8.0	5.1	2.1	3.0	2.9
Poultry and egg production ⁵	1123	6.9	4.0	2.2	1.8	2.9
Aquaculture ⁵	1125	13.6	4.4	4.0	--	9.2
Forestry and logging	113	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.8
Logging	1133	2.1	1.4	1.4	(⁹)	0.7
Fishing, hunting and trapping	114	4.4	--	--	--	--
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	115	5.4	3.4	1.6	1.7	2.1
Support activities for crop production	1151	5.6	3.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
Support activities for crop production	11511	5.6	3.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
Crop harvesting, primarily by machine	115113	3.0	1.7	0.7	1.1	1.3
Postharvest crop activities (except cotton ginning)	115114	7.3	4.5	2.3	2.2	2.8
Farm labor contractors and crew leaders	115115	5.2	3.4	1.4	1.9	1.9
Farm management services	115116	5.2	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
Support activities for animal production	1152	3.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.6
Support activities for forestry	1153	7.1	3.2	2.2	1.0	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6
Oil and gas extraction	211	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Oil and gas extraction	2111	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Oil and gas extraction	21111	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction	211111	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.6	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.9
Coal mining ⁷	2121	3.6	2.3	2.1	0.2	1.3
Coal mining ⁷	21211	3.6	2.3	2.1	0.2	1.3
Bituminous coal and lignite surface mining ⁷	212111	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.7
Bituminous coal underground mining ⁷	212112	5.0	3.2	2.9	0.3	1.8
Anthracite mining ⁷	212113	3.8	2.7	2.5	--	--
Metal ore mining ⁷	2122	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Iron ore mining ⁷	21221	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.6
Gold ore and silver ore mining ⁷	21222	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
Gold ore mining ⁷	212221	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Silver ore mining ⁷	212222	5.1	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Copper, nickel, lead, and zinc mining ⁷	21223	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
Lead ore and zinc ore mining ⁷	212231	3.2	2.1	--	1.6	1.1
Copper ore and nickel ore mining ⁷	212234	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
Other metal ore mining ⁷	21229	2.1	1.4	1.1	--	0.8
Uranium-radium-vanadium ore mining ⁷	212291	--	--	--	--	--
All other metal ore mining ⁷	212299	2.1	1.3	1.2	--	0.8
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	2123	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7
Stone mining and quarrying ⁷	21231	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.7
Dimension stone mining and quarrying ⁷	212311	2.8	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7
Crushed and broken limestone mining and quarrying ⁷	212312	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7
Crushed and broken granite mining and quarrying ⁷	212313	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other crushed and broken stone mining and quarrying ⁷	212319	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying ⁷	21232	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
Construction sand and gravel mining ⁷	212321	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Kaolin and ball clay mining ⁷	212324	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6
Clay and ceramic and refractory minerals mining ⁷	212325	4.0	3.0	1.3	1.7	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying ⁷	21239	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.7
Potash, soda, and borate mineral mining ⁷	212391	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7
Phosphate rock mining ⁷	212392	0.8	0.6	--	--	--
Other chemical and fertilizer mineral mining ⁷	212393	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.0
All other nonmetallic mineral mining ⁷	212399	1.9	1.3	1.0	--	0.6
Support activities for mining	213	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Support activities for mining	2131	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Support activities for mining	21311	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
Drilling oil and gas wells	213111	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6
Support activities for oil and gas operations	213112	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Construction		3.5	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.5
Construction		3.5	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	3.1	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.3
Residential building construction	2361	3.9	2.4	1.9	--	1.6
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.8	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.1
Utility system construction	2371	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
Water and sewer line and related structures construction	23711	4.0	--	1.2	1.1	1.6
Oil and gas pipeline and related structures construction	23712	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Power and communication line and related structures construction	23713	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.0
Land subdivision	2372	2.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.0
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.4
Other heavy and civil engineering construction	2379	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.9
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.7	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.6
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	4.9	2.9	2.0	1.0	2.0
Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	23812	4.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.8
Framing contractors	23813	7.2	4.5	2.7	1.8	--
Masonry contractors	23814	3.8	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.5
Roofing contractors	23816	6.0	3.3	2.0	--	--
Siding contractors	23817	4.8	2.5	2.0	0.5	2.3
Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	23819	3.5	2.5	2.0	0.5	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Building equipment contractors	2382	3.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.7
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	4.2	2.3	1.6	0.6	1.9
Other building equipment contractors	23829	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	--
Building finishing contractors	2383	3.6	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.6
Drywall and insulation contractors	23831	3.7	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.4
Flooring contractors	23833	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.7
Tile and terrazzo contractors	23834	2.2	1.5	1.4	--	0.8
Finish carpentry contractors	23835	--	2.2	1.8	0.4	--
Other building finishing contractors	23839	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.5	0.8
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	3.1	1.9	1.4	--	1.2
Site preparation contractors	23891	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.1
All other specialty trade contractors	23899	3.6	2.3	1.5	--	1.3
Manufacturing		3.8	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.6
Manufacturing		3.8	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.6
Food manufacturing	311	4.7	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.6
Animal food manufacturing	3111	3.8	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.4
Animal food manufacturing	31111	3.8	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.4
Dog and cat food manufacturing	311111	3.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.2
Other animal food manufacturing	311119	4.4	2.8	2.2	0.7	1.6
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.5
Flour milling and malt manufacturing	31121	4.3	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.7
Flour milling	311211	4.5	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.6
Rice milling	311212	3.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6
Starch and vegetable fats and oils manufacturing	31122	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.5
Wet corn milling	311221	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Fats and oils refining and blending	311225	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.4
Breakfast cereal manufacturing	31123	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2
Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	3113	4.5	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.6
Sugar manufacturing	31131	6.0	3.3	1.4	1.8	2.7
Cane sugar manufacturing	311314	4.2	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Nonchocolate confectionery manufacturing	31134	4.7	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.5
Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing	31135	3.8	2.6	0.9	1.7	1.2
Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans	311351	3.8	3.3	1.0	2.3	0.5
Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate	311352	3.8	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.4
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	3114	4.5	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.7
Frozen food manufacturing	31141	3.9	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.3
Frozen fruit, juice, and vegetable manufacturing	311411	5.0	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.9
Frozen specialty food manufacturing	311412	3.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.0
Fruit and vegetable canning, pickling, and drying	31142	5.1	3.0	1.3	1.7	2.1
Fruit and vegetable canning	311421	5.2	3.2	1.4	1.7	2.0
Specialty canning	311422	3.3	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.3
Dried and dehydrated food manufacturing	311423	6.8	3.1	1.2	1.9	3.7
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	4.8	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.8
Dairy product (except frozen) manufacturing	31151	4.8	3.0	1.4	1.5	1.8
Fluid milk manufacturing	311511	4.9	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.8
Creamery butter manufacturing	311512	4.7	3.1	1.0	2.1	1.6
Cheese manufacturing	311513	4.8	2.9	1.4	1.6	1.8
Dry, condensed, and evaporated dairy product manufacturing	311514	4.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.7
Ice cream and frozen dessert manufacturing	31152	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.7
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	5.4	3.7	1.0	2.7	1.7
Animal slaughtering and processing	31161	5.4	3.7	1.0	2.7	1.7
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	311611	7.2	4.9	1.0	3.9	2.3
Meat processed from carcasses	311612	5.1	3.6	1.3	2.4	1.4
Rendering and meat byproduct processing	311613	7.3	4.1	2.5	1.6	3.2
Poultry processing	311615	4.3	2.9	0.8	2.1	1.4
Seafood product preparation and packaging	3117	7.3	4.6	3.1	1.5	2.6
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	4.3	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.5
Bread and bakery product manufacturing	31181	4.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	--
Retail bakeries	311811	--	1.3	1.1	0.2	--
Commercial bakeries	311812	4.4	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.2
Frozen cakes, pies, and other pastries manufacturing	311813	5.0	3.4	0.7	2.6	1.6
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing	31182	4.4	3.1	1.8	1.3	1.3
Cookie and cracker manufacturing	311821	3.9	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Dry pasta, dough, and flour mixes manufacturing from purchased flour	311824	5.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.3
Tortilla manufacturing	31183	6.6	4.7	2.2	2.5	1.9
Other food manufacturing	3119	4.1	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.5
Snack food manufacturing	31191	3.7	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.4
Roasted nuts and peanut butter manufacturing	311911	3.3	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.5
Other snack food manufacturing	311919	3.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
Coffee and tea manufacturing	31192	3.8	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.3
Flavoring syrup and concentrate manufacturing	31193	2.6	1.7	--	0.5	0.9
Seasoning and dressing manufacturing	31194	3.7	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.8
Mayonnaise, dressing, and other prepared sauce manufacturing	311941	4.5	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.7
Spice and extract manufacturing	311942	3.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.8
All other food manufacturing	31199	5.0	3.4	1.4	1.9	1.6
Perishable prepared food manufacturing	311991	5.3	3.7	1.6	2.1	1.6
All other miscellaneous food manufacturing	311999	4.5	2.8	1.2	1.7	1.7
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5.3	3.8	1.4	2.4	1.5
Beverage manufacturing	3121	5.5	3.9	1.4	2.5	1.5
Soft drink and ice manufacturing	31211	7.0	5.6	1.8	3.9	1.4
Soft drink manufacturing	312111	7.4	5.9	1.9	4.0	1.5
Bottled water manufacturing	312112	5.4	3.9	1.6	2.3	1.5
Ice manufacturing	312113	6.9	6.1	0.6	5.5	0.8
Breweries	31212	3.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.9
Wineries	31213	3.5	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Distilleries	31214	4.6	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.1
Tobacco manufacturing	3122	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.9
Textile mills	313	3.4	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.3
Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	3131	3.2	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.2
Fabric mills	3132	3.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
Broadwoven fabric mills	31321	3.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.2
Nonwoven fabric mills	31323	3.8	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.4
Knit fabric mills	31324	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.2
Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	3133	3.3	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.2
Textile and fabric finishing mills	31331	2.9	1.8	0.3	1.5	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Fabric coating mills	31332	4.9	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.8
Textile product mills	314	3.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.5
Textile furnishings mills	3141	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Carpet and rug mills	31411	3.2	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.5
Curtain and linen mills	31412	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.1	0.5
Other textile product mills	3149	3.5	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.8
Textile bag and canvas mills	31491	4.3	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.0
All other textile product mills	31499	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.7
Rope, cordage, twine, tire cord, and tire fabric mills	314994	4.4	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.4
All other miscellaneous textile product mills	314999	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.5
Apparel manufacturing	315	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Apparel knitting mills	3151	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
Hosiery and sock mills	31511	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.2
Other apparel knitting mills	31519	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.7
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3152	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Cut and sew apparel contractors	31521	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8
Men's and boys' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31522	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
Women's, girls', and infants' cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31524	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.2
Other cut and sew apparel manufacturing	31528	3.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7
Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	3159	2.4	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.6	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.4
Leather and hide tanning and finishing	3161	3.8	2.6	0.6	2.0	1.2
Footwear manufacturing	3162	4.4	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.9
Other leather and allied product manufacturing	3169	5.2	4.2	2.4	1.9	1.0
Other leather and allied product manufacturing	31699	5.2	4.2	2.4	1.9	1.0
All other leather good and allied product manufacturing	316998	5.8	4.6	2.5	2.2	1.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.3	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.7
Sawmills and wood preservation	3211	6.9	3.9	2.3	1.6	3.0
Sawmills and wood preservation	32111	6.9	3.9	2.3	1.6	3.0
Sawmills	321113	7.3	4.1	2.5	1.7	3.1
Wood preservation	321114	3.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	3212	4.9	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.2
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing	32121	4.9	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.2
Hardwood veneer and plywood manufacturing	321211	4.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.8
Softwood veneer and plywood manufacturing	321212	3.4	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.6
Engineered wood member (except truss) manufacturing	321213	5.4	3.0	2.1	0.9	2.3
Truss manufacturing	321214	6.8	3.7	1.6	2.1	3.1
Reconstituted wood product manufacturing	321219	3.3	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.5
Other wood product manufacturing	3219	6.5	3.6	1.9	1.7	2.8
Millwork	32191	5.0	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.2
Wood window and door manufacturing	321911	4.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.0
Cut stock, resawing lumber, and planing	321912	5.9	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.7
Other millwork (including flooring)	321918	5.5	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.3
Wood container and pallet manufacturing	32192	7.4	4.3	2.1	2.1	3.1
All other wood product manufacturing	32199	8.2	4.6	2.4	2.1	3.6
Manufactured home (mobile home) manufacturing	321991	10.2	6.0	2.2	3.8	4.2
Prefabricated wood building manufacturing	321992	7.9	4.3	2.1	2.2	3.6
All other miscellaneous wood product manufacturing	321999	6.4	3.4	2.9	0.6	3.0
Paper manufacturing	322	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3221	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.0
Pulp mills	32211	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
Paper mills	32212	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0
Paper (except newsprint) mills	322121	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0
Newsprint mills	322122	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0
Paperboard mills	32213	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.1
Converted paper product manufacturing	3222	3.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.2
Paperboard container manufacturing	32221	3.3	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.2
Corrugated and solid fiber box manufacturing	322211	3.3	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.3
Folding paperboard box manufacturing	322212	3.6	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.1
Other paperboard container manufacturing	322219	2.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.0
Paper bag and coated and treated paper manufacturing	32222	3.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
Stationery product manufacturing	32223	3.1	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.2
Other converted paper product manufacturing	32229	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Sanitary paper product manufacturing	322291	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6
All other converted paper product manufacturing	322299	3.4	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.8
Printing and related support activities	323	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.1
Printing and related support activities	3231	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.1
Printing	32311	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.1
Commercial printing (except screen and books)	323111	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.1
Commercial screen printing	323113	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.0
Books printing	323117	3.2	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Support activities for printing	32312	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	3241	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Petroleum refineries	32411	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Asphalt, paving, roofing, and saturated materials manufacturing	32412	2.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
Asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing	324121	3.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.1
Asphalt shingle and coating materials manufacturing	324122	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.3
Other petroleum and coal products manufacturing	32419	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
Petroleum lubricating oil and grease manufacturing	324191	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.9
All other petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324199	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7
Petrochemical manufacturing	32511	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Industrial gas manufacturing	32512	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5
Synthetic dye and pigment manufacturing	32513	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other basic inorganic chemical manufacturing	32518	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.1
Other basic organic chemical manufacturing	32519	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
Ethyl alcohol manufacturing	325193	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.6
All other basic organic chemical manufacturing	325199	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	3252	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
Resin and synthetic rubber manufacturing	32521	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8
Plastics material and resin manufacturing	325211	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8
Synthetic rubber manufacturing	325212	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.8
Artificial and synthetic fibers and filaments manufacturing	32522	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.2
Fertilizer manufacturing	32531	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.4
Fertilizer (mixing only) manufacturing	325314	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9
Pesticide and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	32532	2.8	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.9
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	32541	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
Medicinal and botanical manufacturing	325411	3.3	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.1
Pharmaceutical preparation manufacturing	325412	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7
In-vitro diagnostic substance manufacturing	325413	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.8
Biological product (except diagnostic) manufacturing	325414	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.7
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.1
Paint and coating manufacturing	32551	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
Adhesive manufacturing	32552	3.2	2.0	0.5	1.6	1.2
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
Soap and cleaning compound manufacturing	32561	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.3
Soap and other detergent manufacturing	325611	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2
Polish and other sanitation good manufacturing	325612	3.1	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.4
Toilet preparation manufacturing	32562	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	3259	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.1
Printing ink manufacturing	32591	2.1	1.7	1.3	--	0.3
Explosives manufacturing	32592	2.5	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
All other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	32599	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.2
Custom compounding of purchased resins	325991	4.5	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.8
Photographic film, paper, plate, and chemical manufacturing	325992	2.4	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.0
All other miscellaneous chemical product and preparation mfg.	325998	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.3	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	4.3	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.7
Plastics packaging materials and unlaminated film and sheet mfg.	32611	4.3	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.6
Plastics bag and pouch manufacturing	326111	3.6	2.6	0.8	1.8	1.0
Plastics packaging film and sheet (including laminated) manufacturing	326112	4.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	2.0
Unlaminated plastics film and sheet (except packaging) manufacturing	326113	4.9	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.9
Plastics pipe, pipe fitting, and unlaminated profile shape manufacturing	32612	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.7
Unlaminated plastics profile shape manufacturing	326121	4.3	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Plastics pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing	326122	4.4	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.5
Laminated plastics plate, sheet (except packaging), and shape mfg.	32613	5.6	3.4	1.8	1.7	2.2
Polystyrene foam product manufacturing	32614	4.1	2.0	1.2	0.9	2.1
Urethane and other foam product (except polystyrene) manufacturing	32615	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.9
Plastics bottle manufacturing	32616	3.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.2
Other plastics product manufacturing	32619	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.7
Plastics plumbing fixture manufacturing	326191	4.1	2.8	1.0	1.7	1.4
All other plastics product manufacturing	326199	4.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.7
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.8
Tire manufacturing	32621	4.1	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.4
Tire manufacturing (except retreading)	326211	4.1	2.7	0.9	1.8	1.4
Tire retreading	326212	3.7	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.0
Rubber and plastics hoses and belting manufacturing	32622	3.9	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.4
Other rubber product manufacturing	32629	5.2	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.3
Rubber product manufacturing for mechanical use	326291	4.5	2.7	1.0	1.8	1.8
All other rubber product manufacturing	326299	6.0	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.9
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.7	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.8
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	5.2	2.5	1.0	1.5	2.7
Pottery, ceramics, and plumbing fixture manufacturing	32711	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.9
Clay building material and refractories manufacturing	32712	6.5	3.3	1.1	2.1	3.2
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	4.7	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.1
Glass and glass product manufacturing	32721	4.7	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.1
Flat glass manufacturing	327211	5.7	3.9	0.9	3.0	1.7
Other pressed and blown glass and glassware manufacturing	327212	6.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.0
Glass container manufacturing	327213	3.7	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.5
Glass product manufacturing made of purchased glass	327215	4.4	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	5.0	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.6
Cement manufacturing	32731	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.2
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	32732	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.2
Concrete pipe, brick, and block manufacturing	32733	6.7	4.2	2.2	2.0	2.5
Other concrete product manufacturing	32739	6.3	4.3	1.9	2.3	2.1
Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	3274	2.9	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Gypsum product manufacturing	32742	2.7	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.1
Other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	3279	4.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.6
Abrasive product manufacturing	32791	4.8	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.6
All other nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	32799	4.1	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.4
Cut stone and stone product manufacturing	327991	4.5	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.6
Ground or treated mineral and earth manufacturing	327992	3.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Mineral wool manufacturing	327993	3.5	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.4
All other miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327999	4.9	3.6	1.7	2.0	1.2
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.1	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.3
Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	3311	3.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.6
Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	3312	5.2	2.7	1.3	1.4	2.5
Iron and steel pipe and tube manufacturing from purchased steel	33121	5.9	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.5
Rolling and drawing of purchased steel	33122	4.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.5
Rolled steel shape manufacturing	331221	4.4	1.6	0.9	0.8	2.8
Steel wire drawing	331222	5.0	2.9	1.5	1.5	2.1
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	3313	4.0	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.9
Alumina and aluminum production and processing	33131	4.0	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.9
Alumina refining and primary aluminum production	331313	6.5	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.1
Secondary smelting and alloying of aluminum	331314	5.1	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.8
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil manufacturing	331315	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.2
Other aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding	331318	4.1	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.8
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	3314	4.8	2.9	1.1	1.8	1.9
Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) smelting and refining	33141	6.4	3.9	1.1	2.8	2.4
Copper rolling, drawing, extruding, and alloying	33142	4.4	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.9
Nonferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, extruding, and alloying	33149	4.9	3.1	1.3	1.7	1.8
Nonferrous metal (except copper and aluminum) rolling, drawing, and extruding	331491	4.0	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.6
Secondary smelting, refining, and alloying of nonferrous metal (except copper and aluminum)	331492	6.0	3.9	1.7	2.2	2.1
Foundries	3315	6.7	3.7	1.8	1.9	3.1
Ferrous metal foundries	33151	7.2	3.8	1.8	1.9	3.4
Iron foundries	331511	7.2	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.5
Steel investment foundries	331512	4.3	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Steel foundries (except investment)	331513	9.1	4.6	2.1	2.5	4.5
Nonferrous metal foundries	33152	6.1	3.5	1.7	1.9	2.6
Nonferrous metal die-casting foundries	331523	6.2	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.6
Aluminum foundries (except die-casting)	331524	6.6	4.3	2.1	2.1	2.3
Other nonferrous metal foundries (except die-casting)	331529	5.5	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.2
Forging and stamping	3321	5.3	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.3
Forging and stamping	33211	5.3	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.3
Iron and steel forging	332111	6.2	3.9	1.5	2.4	2.4
Nonferrous forging	332112	5.0	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.9
Custom roll forming	332114	4.6	2.6	0.9	1.8	1.9
Powder metallurgy part manufacturing	332117	3.5	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.2
Metal crown, closure, and other metal stamping (except automotive)	332119	5.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6
Cutlery and handtool manufacturing	3322	4.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.9
Cutlery and handtool manufacturing	33221	4.3	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.9
Metal kitchen cookware, utensil, cutlery, and flatware (except precious) manufacturing	332215	4.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.9
Saw blade and handtool manufacturing	332216	4.4	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.8
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	5.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.8
Plate work and fabricated structural product manufacturing	33231	5.4	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.7
Prefabricated metal building and component manufacturing	332311	4.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.2
Fabricated structural metal manufacturing	332312	5.8	3.1	1.6	1.5	2.7
Plate work manufacturing	332313	5.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	3.0
Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing	33232	5.8	3.0	1.5	1.5	2.8
Metal window and door manufacturing	332321	4.9	3.1	0.9	2.1	1.8
Sheet metal work manufacturing	332322	5.8	3.0	1.8	1.2	2.8
Ornamental and architectural metal work manufacturing	332323	7.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	4.4
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	4.9	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.7
Power boiler and heat exchanger manufacturing	33241	3.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.9
Metal tank (heavy gauge) manufacturing	33242	5.6	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.6
Metal can, box, and other metal container (light gauge) manufacturing	33243	5.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	3.3
Metal can manufacturing	332431	3.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.1
Other metal container manufacturing	332439	7.1	2.3	1.4	0.9	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hardware manufacturing	3325	4.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	5.0	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.6
Spring and wire product manufacturing	33261	5.0	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.6
Spring manufacturing	332613	4.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.7
Other fabricated wire product manufacturing	332618	5.3	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.5
Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	3327	4.0	1.7	1.0	--	2.3
Machine shops	33271	4.0	1.6	0.9	--	2.4
Turned product and screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	33272	4.2	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.2
Precision turned product manufacturing	332721	4.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	2.3
Bolt, nut, screw, rivet, and washer manufacturing	332722	4.5	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.0
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	4.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	33281	4.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
Metal heat treating	332811	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7
Metal coating, engraving (except jewelry and silverware), and allied services to manufacturers	332812	3.9	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.5
Electroplating, plating, polishing, anodizing, and coloring	332813	4.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.6
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	3.5	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.6
Metal valve manufacturing	33291	3.0	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.3
Industrial valve manufacturing	332911	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.3
Fluid power valve and hose fitting manufacturing	332912	2.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.2
Plumbing fixture fitting and trim manufacturing	332913	3.6	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.5
Other metal valve and pipe fitting manufacturing	332919	3.7	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.7
All other fabricated metal product manufacturing	33299	3.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.8
Ball and roller bearing manufacturing	332991	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.9
Small arms ammunition manufacturing	332992	3.0	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
Ammunition (except small arms) manufacturing	332993	1.4	0.6	0.5	--	0.8
Small arms, ordnance, and ordnance accessories manufacturing	332994	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0
Fabricated pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing	332996	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
All other miscellaneous fabricated metal product manufacturing	332999	5.0	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.5
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.6	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.7
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	3.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6
Agricultural implement manufacturing	33311	5.2	2.8	1.3	1.5	2.4
Farm machinery and equipment manufacturing	333111	5.6	3.0	1.5	1.5	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Lawn and garden tractor and home lawn and garden equipment mfg.	333112	3.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.7
Construction machinery manufacturing	33312	4.2	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.9
Mining and oil and gas field machinery manufacturing	33313	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Mining machinery and equipment manufacturing	333131	3.3	1.9	1.3	0.5	1.5
Oil and gas field machinery and equipment manufacturing	333132	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6
Industrial machinery manufacturing	3332	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.6
Industrial machinery manufacturing	33324	3.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.6
Food product machinery manufacturing	333241	3.6	2.4	0.9	1.5	1.2
Semiconductor machinery manufacturing	333242	1.1	0.9	--	0.3	0.2
Sawmill, woodworking, and paper machinery manufacturing	333243	5.9	2.6	1.2	1.4	3.2
Printing machinery and equipment manufacturing	333244	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.0
Other industrial machinery manufacturing	333249	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.6
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	3333	2.7	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.1
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	33331	2.7	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.1
Photographic and photocopying equipment manufacturing	333316	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0
Other commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	333318	3.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.2
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	4.2	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.0
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	33341	4.2	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.0
Industrial and commercial fan and blower and air purification equipment manufacturing	333413	4.9	2.9	1.1	1.9	2.0
Heating equipment (except warm air furnaces) manufacturing	333414	4.5	2.0	0.8	1.3	2.5
Air-conditioning and warm air heating equipment and commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	333415	4.0	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.9
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	4.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.0
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	33351	4.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.0
Industrial mold manufacturing	333511	4.4	2.4	0.6	1.8	2.0
Special die and tool, die set, jig, and fixture manufacturing	333514	4.3	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.3
Cutting tool and machine tool accessory manufacturing	333515	4.2	2.1	0.5	--	2.1
Machine tool manufacturing	333517	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.6
Rolling mill and other metalworking machine manufacturing	333519	4.5	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.3
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	3336	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	33361	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4
Turbine and turbine generator set units manufacturing	333611	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1
Speed changer, industrial high-speed drive, and gear manufacturing	333612	4.3	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.2
Mechanical power transmission equipment manufacturing	333613	3.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.6
Other engine equipment manufacturing	333618	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.4
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	3.6	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.7
Pump and compressor manufacturing	33391	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.3
Pump and pumping equipment manufacturing	333911	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4
Air and gas compressor manufacturing	333912	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.2
Material handling equipment manufacturing	33392	5.0	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.4
Elevator and moving stairway manufacturing	333921	6.0	2.6	1.2	1.4	3.4
Conveyor and conveying equipment manufacturing	333922	4.7	2.2	1.3	1.0	2.5
Overhead traveling crane, hoist, and monorail system manufacturing	333923	6.0	3.7	1.1	2.6	2.3
Industrial truck, tractor, trailer, and stacker machinery manufacturing	333924	4.3	2.2	0.7	1.5	2.1
All other general purpose machinery manufacturing	33399	3.1	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.5
Power-driven handtool manufacturing	333991	3.2	2.2	0.8	1.4	1.0
Welding and soldering equipment manufacturing	333992	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.4
Packaging machinery manufacturing	333993	2.9	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.6
Industrial process furnace and oven manufacturing	333994	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4
Fluid power cylinder and actuator manufacturing	333995	4.4	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.9
All other miscellaneous general purpose machinery manufacturing	333999	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	3341	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	33411	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Electronic computer manufacturing	334111	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Computer storage device manufacturing	334112	0.5	0.2	0.2	--	0.3
Computer terminal and other computer peripheral equipment mfg.	334118	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Communications equipment manufacturing	3342	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Telephone apparatus manufacturing	33421	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment manufacturing	33422	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other communications equipment manufacturing	33429	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Audio and video equipment manufacturing	3343	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	33441	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7
Bare printed circuit board manufacturing	334412	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
Semiconductor and related device manufacturing	334413	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Capacitor, resistor, coil, transformer, and other inductor manufacturing	334416	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.2
Electronic connector manufacturing	334417	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4
Printed circuit assembly (electronic assembly) manufacturing	334418	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.9
Other electronic component manufacturing	334419	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments mfg.	3345	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments mfg.	33451	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus manufacturing	334510	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Search, detection, navigation, guidance, aeronautical, and nautical system and instrument manufacturing	334511	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Automatic environmental control manufacturing for residential, commercial, and appliance use	334512	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9
Instruments and related products manufacturing for measuring, displaying, and controlling industrial process variables	334513	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7
Totalizing fluid meter and counting device manufacturing	334514	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
Instrument manufacturing for measuring and testing electricity and electrical signals	334515	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Analytical laboratory instrument manufacturing	334516	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Irradiation apparatus manufacturing	334517	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other measuring and controlling device manufacturing	334519	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7
Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	3346	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	33461	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.8
Blank magnetic and optical recording media manufacturing	334613	1.4	0.7	--	0.4	0.7
Software and other prerecorded compact disc, tape, and record reproducing	334614	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.4
Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	3351	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.9
Electric lamp bulb and part manufacturing	33511	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0
Lighting fixture manufacturing	33512	2.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
Residential electric lighting fixture manufacturing	335121	2.5	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commercial, industrial, and institutional electric lighting fixture mfg.	335122	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.0
Other lighting equipment manufacturing	335129	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.9
Household appliance manufacturing	3352	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.6
Small electrical appliance manufacturing	33521	3.7	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.5
Major appliance manufacturing	33522	3.6	2.0	0.8	1.2	1.6
Other major household appliance manufacturing	335228	3.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.7
Electrical equipment manufacturing	3353	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.3
Electrical equipment manufacturing	33531	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.3
Power, distribution, and specialty transformer manufacturing	335311	4.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.9
Motor and generator manufacturing	335312	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus manufacturing	335313	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1
Relay and industrial control manufacturing	335314	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	3359	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.5
Battery manufacturing	33591	4.0	2.6	0.9	1.7	1.4
Communication and energy wire and cable manufacturing	33592	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.4
Fiber optic cable manufacturing	335921	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.3
Other communication and energy wire manufacturing	335929	3.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.4
Wiring device manufacturing	33593	2.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.4
Current-carrying wiring device manufacturing	335931	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.3
Noncurrent-carrying wiring device manufacturing	335932	3.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.6
All other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	33599	3.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.6
All other miscellaneous electrical equipment and component mfg.	335999	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.6	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	3361	6.6	3.8	1.5	2.3	2.8
Automobile and light duty motor vehicle manufacturing	33611	6.8	3.9	1.6	2.3	2.9
Automobile manufacturing	336111	6.7	3.9	1.7	2.2	2.8
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	336112	7.0	3.9	1.3	2.6	3.1
Heavy duty truck manufacturing	33612	5.6	3.2	1.1	2.1	2.4
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	3362	7.9	4.1	1.7	2.4	3.8
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	33621	7.9	4.1	1.7	2.4	3.8
Motor vehicle body manufacturing	336211	6.6	3.5	1.6	1.9	3.1
Truck trailer manufacturing	336212	8.3	4.3	1.8	2.5	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor home manufacturing	336213	9.5	5.2	2.0	3.2	4.3
Travel trailer and camper manufacturing	336214	8.6	4.3	1.6	2.7	4.3
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	4.4	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.9
Motor vehicle gasoline engine and engine parts manufacturing	33631	4.2	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.9
Motor vehicle electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing	33632	3.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.4
Motor vehicle steering and suspension components (except spring) mfg.	33633	4.2	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.7
Motor vehicle brake system manufacturing	33634	3.3	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.3
Motor vehicle transmission and power train parts manufacturing	33635	4.1	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.6
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim manufacturing	33636	4.9	3.0	0.8	2.2	1.9
Motor vehicle metal stamping	33637	5.9	3.0	1.0	1.9	2.9
Other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	33639	4.1	2.5	1.1	1.5	1.6
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	3364	2.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.0
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	33641	2.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.0
Aircraft manufacturing	336411	3.3	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.0
Aircraft engine and engine parts manufacturing	336412	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9
Other aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment manufacturing	336413	3.0	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.2
Guided missile and space vehicle manufacturing	336414	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Guided missile and space vehicle propulsion unit and propulsion unit parts manufacturing	336415	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other guided missile and space vehicle parts and auxiliary equipment manufacturing	336419	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	3365	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3
Ship and boat building	3366	6.3	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.4
Ship and boat building	33661	6.3	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.4
Ship building and repairing	336611	6.3	3.9	2.2	1.8	2.3
Boat building	336612	6.6	3.8	1.2	2.6	2.8
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	3369	3.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.6
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	33699	3.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.6
Motorcycle, bicycle, and parts manufacturing	336991	3.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.5
Military armored vehicle, tank, and tank component manufacturing	336992	2.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.8
All other transportation equipment manufacturing	336999	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.6	2.0
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	4.7	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Wood kitchen cabinet and countertop manufacturing	33711	4.1	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.7
Household and institutional furniture manufacturing	33712	5.1	2.9	1.2	1.7	2.2
Upholstered household furniture manufacturing	337121	4.9	3.0	1.0	2.1	1.9
Nonupholstered wood household furniture manufacturing	337122	4.8	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
Household furniture (except wood and metal) manufacturing	337125	10.8	4.6	3.0	1.6	6.2
Institutional furniture manufacturing	337127	5.5	2.4	1.3	1.0	3.1
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	3372	5.3	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.3
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	33721	5.3	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.3
Wood office furniture manufacturing	337211	4.2	3.1	1.0	2.1	1.2
Custom architectural woodwork and millwork manufacturing	337212	6.3	3.8	3.3	0.4	2.5
Office furniture (except wood) manufacturing	337214	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4
Showcase, partition, shelving, and locker manufacturing	337215	6.6	3.4	1.7	1.8	3.1
Other furniture related product manufacturing	3379	5.8	4.7	2.0	2.7	1.1
Mattress manufacturing	33791	7.6	6.1	2.9	3.2	1.4
Blind and shade manufacturing	33792	2.9	2.2	0.5	1.8	0.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.1
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	33911	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0
Surgical and medical instrument manufacturing	339112	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.9
Surgical appliance and supplies manufacturing	339113	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1
Dental equipment and supplies manufacturing	339114	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.6
Ophthalmic goods manufacturing	339115	3.5	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.9
Dental laboratories	339116	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Other miscellaneous manufacturing	3399	3.2	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.3
Jewelry and silverware manufacturing	33991	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5
Sporting and athletic goods manufacturing	33992	4.6	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.8
Doll, toy, and game manufacturing	33993	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0
Office supplies (except paper) manufacturing	33994	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.4	--
Sign manufacturing	33995	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.3
All other miscellaneous manufacturing	33999	3.3	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.5
Gasket, packing, and sealing device manufacturing	339991	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.9
Musical instrument manufacturing	339992	4.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Fastener, button, needle, and pin manufacturing	339993	4.3	1.6	0.4	1.2	2.7
Broom, brush, and mop manufacturing	339994	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.1
Burial casket manufacturing	339995	4.6	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.8
All other miscellaneous manufacturing	339999	3.7	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.6
Service providing		2.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.3
Wholesale trade		3.1	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.2
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	4.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.8
Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers	4232	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.2
Lumber and other construction materials merchant wholesalers	4233	4.9	3.4	2.0	1.6	1.4
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4234	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
Metal and mineral (except petroleum) merchant wholesalers	4235	5.2	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.9
Household appliances and electrical and electronic goods merchant wholesalers	4236	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	3.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.3
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	2.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.5
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	3.2	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.3
Sporting and recreational goods and supplies merchant wholesalers	42391	3.0	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.4
Toy and hobby goods and supplies merchant wholesalers	42392	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Recyclable material merchant wholesalers	42393	5.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.3
Jewelry, watch, precious stone, and precious metal merchant wholesalers	42394	0.5	0.3	0.3	--	0.2
Other miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	42399	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.9	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.0
Paper and paper product merchant wholesalers	4241	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
Apparel, piece goods, and notions merchant wholesalers	4243	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	5.3	4.2	2.0	2.2	1.1
Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers	4245	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Chemical and allied products merchant wholesalers	4246	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7
Petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers	4247	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.9
Beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers	4248	6.1	4.4	2.3	2.1	1.8
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	3.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7
Retail trade		3.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.4	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.7
Automobile dealers	4411	3.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.8
New car dealers	44111	3.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.9
Used car dealers	44112	2.7	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.2
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	3.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.6
Recreational vehicle dealers	44121	3.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.2
Motorcycle, boat, and other motor vehicle dealers	44122	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.4
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Automotive parts and accessories stores	44131	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Tire dealers	44132	4.9	3.0	1.6	1.3	1.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.5	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.1
Furniture stores	4421	3.5	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.8
Home furnishings stores	4422	3.5	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.4
Floor covering stores	44221	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.1
Other home furnishings stores	44229	4.0	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.6
Electronics and appliance stores	443	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Electronics and appliance stores	4431	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Electronics and appliance stores	44314	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Household appliance stores	443141	2.8	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7
Electronics stores	443142	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.7	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.8	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.6
Home centers	44411	5.5	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.7
Paint and wallpaper stores	44412	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.3
Hardware stores	44413	3.3	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other building material dealers	44419	4.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.4
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	3.8	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.9
Outdoor power equipment stores	44421	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3
Nursery, garden center, and farm supply stores	44422	4.3	2.3	0.3	1.0	2.0
Food and beverage stores	445	4.2	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.6
Grocery stores	4451	4.5	2.8	0.5	1.3	1.7
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	44511	4.7	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.8
Convenience stores	44512	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.6
Specialty food stores	4452	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0
Meat markets	44521	1.8	0.9	0.8	--	0.9
Fruit and vegetable markets	44523	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.0
Other specialty food stores	44529	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.0
Health and personal care stores	446	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.3
Health and personal care stores	4461	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.3
Pharmacies and drug stores	44611	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.6
Cosmetics, beauty supplies, and perfume stores	44612	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7
Other health and personal care stores	44619	1.0	0.5	0.3	--	0.5
Gasoline stations	447	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.6
Gasoline stations	4471	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.6
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	44711	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.7
Other gasoline stations	44719	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2
Clothing stores	4481	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.4
Women's clothing stores	44812	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.3
Children's and infants' clothing stores	44813	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9
Family clothing stores	44814	3.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.1
Other clothing stores	44819	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	4483	1.5	0.8	0.5	--	0.7
Jewelry stores	44831	1.1	0.5	0.5	--	0.7
Luggage and leather goods stores	44832	5.3	4.0	1.2	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Sporting goods, hobby, and musical instrument stores	4511	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Sporting goods stores	45111	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Hobby, toy, and game stores	45112	3.8	1.3	0.5	0.7	2.5
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	45113	1.9	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.5
Book stores and news dealers	4512	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.3
Book stores and news dealers	45121	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.3
Book stores	451211	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.4
News dealers and newsstands	451212	0.6	0.3	0.3	--	0.4
General merchandise stores	452	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.9
Department stores	4521	3.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.7
Other general merchandise stores	4529	4.9	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.0
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	45291	5.2	3.2	1.1	2.1	2.0
All other general merchandise stores	45299	3.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.4
Florists	4531	0.6	0.4	0.4	--	0.2
Office supplies, stationery, and gift stores	4532	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.1
Office supplies and stationery stores	45321	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.0
Gift, novelty, and souvenir stores	45322	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.3
Used merchandise stores	4533	4.3	2.7	0.9	1.8	1.6
Other miscellaneous store retailers	4539	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Pet and pet supplies stores	45391	7.7	4.3	2.0	2.3	3.3
All other miscellaneous store retailers	45399	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Nonstore retailers	454	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.9
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	45411	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Electronic shopping	454111	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mail-order houses	454113	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
Vending machine operators	4542	5.0	2.4	1.5	0.9	2.6
Direct selling establishments	4543	3.9	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.4
Fuel dealers	45431	4.4	2.6	2.1	0.5	1.7
Other direct selling establishments	45439	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.5	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.3
Air transportation	481	6.2	5.1	3.6	1.4	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Scheduled air transportation	4811	6.6	5.5	3.9	1.5	1.1
Scheduled air transportation	48111	6.6	5.5	3.9	1.5	1.1
Scheduled passenger air transportation	481111	6.8	5.6	4.0	1.6	1.2
Scheduled freight air transportation	481112	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4
Nonscheduled air transportation	4812	2.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2
Rail transportation ⁸	482	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.5
Water transportation	483	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.6
Deep sea, coastal, and great lakes water transportation	4831	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.9
Deep sea, coastal, and great lakes water transportation	48311	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.9
Coastal and great lakes freight transportation	483113	3.8	2.6	2.0	--	1.2
Coastal and great lakes passenger transportation	483114	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.6
Inland water transportation	4832	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3
Inland water transportation	48321	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.3
Inland water freight transportation	483211	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.2
Inland water passenger transportation	483212	2.8	1.7	1.7	--	1.0
Truck transportation	484	4.3	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.4
General freight trucking	4841	4.4	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.4
General freight trucking, local	48411	4.4	3.0	2.1	0.8	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	4.4	3.0	2.1	0.9	1.4
Specialized freight trucking	4842	4.0	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.3
Used household and office goods moving	48421	5.6	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.1
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, local	48422	3.4	2.3	1.9	0.4	1.1
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	4.2	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4.5	3.0	2.2	0.8	1.5
Urban transit systems	4851	6.7	4.9	3.6	1.3	1.8
Interurban and rural bus transportation	4852	3.0	2.4	1.8	0.5	0.6
Taxi and limousine service	4853	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.2
Taxi service	48531	2.8	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.2
Limousine service	48532	2.3	1.2	0.7	--	1.1
School and employee bus transportation	4854	4.6	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.1
Charter bus industry	4855	4.6	3.3	2.5	0.8	1.4
Other transit and ground passenger transportation	4859	5.0	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Pipeline transportation	486	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Pipeline transportation of natural gas	4862	1.8	0.4	0.3	--	1.4
Other pipeline transportation	4869	0.3	0.2	--	--	--
Pipeline transportation of refined petroleum products	48691	0.3	0.2	--	--	--
All other pipeline transportation	48699	--	--	--	--	--
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	487	4.2	2.2	1.4	0.7	2.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land	4871	4.1	2.3	1.9	0.4	1.8
Scenic and sightseeing transportation, water	4872	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.3
Support activities for transportation	488	3.4	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.1
Support activities for air transportation	4881	4.3	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.5
Support activities for rail transportation	4882	6.4	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.6
Support activities for water transportation	4883	4.8	3.0	2.5	0.5	1.8
Marine cargo handling	48832	6.5	3.9	3.4	0.4	2.6
Navigational services to shipping	48833	2.3	1.6	1.2	--	0.7
Support activities for road transportation	4884	3.0	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.6
Motor vehicle towing	48841	2.2	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.3
Other support activities for road transportation	48849	4.6	3.4	1.8	1.6	1.2
Freight transportation arrangement	4885	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other support activities for transportation	4889	3.4	2.3	0.8	1.4	1.2
Couriers and messengers	492	6.9	5.3	3.0	2.4	1.6
Couriers and express delivery services	4921	7.4	5.6	3.1	2.6	1.7
Local messengers and local delivery	4922	3.1	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.5
Warehousing and storage	493	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.3
Warehousing and storage	4931	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.3
General warehousing and storage	49311	5.0	3.7	1.7	2.1	1.3
Refrigerated warehousing and storage	49312	5.8	4.4	2.2	2.2	1.5
Farm product warehousing and storage	49313	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.2
Other warehousing and storage	49319	4.8	3.9	1.8	2.2	0.9
Utilities		2.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
Utilities	221	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	2211	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Electric power generation	22111	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	2.4	1.7	1.6	--	0.7
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.2
Electric power transmission, control, and distribution	22112	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
Natural gas distribution	2212	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.7
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	4.1	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.5
Water supply and irrigation systems	22131	4.4	2.8	1.2	1.6	1.6
Information		1.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5
Information		1.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7
Newspaper publishers	51111	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0
Periodical publishers	51112	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Book publishers	51113	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Directory and mailing list publishers	51114	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6
Other publishers	51119	0.7	0.4	0.3	--	0.4
Software publishers	5112	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.5
Motion picture and video industries	5121	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.6
Motion picture and video exhibition	51213	4.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	3.5
Postproduction services and other motion picture and video industries	51219	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
Sound recording industries	5122	--	--	--	--	--
Integrated record production/distribution	51222	0.5	--	--	--	0.5
Music publishers	51223	2.3	1.2	--	--	1.2
Other sound recording industries	51229	--	--	--	--	--
Broadcasting (except internet)	515	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
Radio and television broadcasting	5151	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7
Radio broadcasting	51511	0.8	0.4	--	--	0.4
Television broadcasting	51512	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8
Cable and other subscription programming	5152	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Telecommunications	517	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.5
Wired telecommunications carriers	5171	2.7	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.6
Wireless telecommunications carriers (except satellite)	5172	0.8	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.5
Other telecommunications	5179	0.4	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Other information services	519	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Other information services	5191	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
News syndicates	51911	1.0	0.5	0.5	--	0.5
Libraries and archives	51912	0.8	0.4	0.3	--	--
Internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals	51913	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
All other information services	51919	0.5	0.2	--	--	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.6	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.4
Depository credit intermediation	5221	0.7	0.3	0.2	(⁹)	0.4
Commercial banking	52211	0.6	0.3	--	(⁹)	0.3
Savings institutions	52212	0.4	0.1	--	(⁹)	0.3
Credit unions	52213	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Nondepository credit intermediation	5222	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Credit card issuing	52221	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Sales financing	52222	0.7	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.5
Other nondepository credit intermediation	52229	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Activities related to credit intermediation	5223	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mortgage and nonmortgage loan brokers	52231	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Financial transactions processing, reserve, and clearinghouse activities	52232	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other activities related to credit intermediation	52239	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	--	--	--	--	--
Securities and commodity contracts intermediation and brokerage	5231	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	0.1
Investment banking and securities dealing	52311	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	--
Securities brokerage	52312	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Commodity contracts dealing	52313	--	--	--	--	--
Other financial investment activities	5239	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.1
Investment advice	52393	0.4	0.3	0.2	--	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Insurance carriers	5241	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Direct life, health, and medical insurance carriers	52411	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Direct insurance (ex. Life, health, and medical) carriers	52412	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	5242	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Insurance agencies and brokerages	52421	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Other insurance related activities	52429	0.7	0.3	0.3	--	0.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	525	--	--	--	--	--
Other investment pools and funds	5259	--	--	--	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.7	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.0
Real estate	531	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.9
Lessors of real estate	5311	2.9	1.9	1.3	--	1.0
Lessors of residential buildings and dwellings	53111	3.3	2.2	1.4	--	1.1
Lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouses)	53112	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.7
Lessors of other real estate property	53119	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Offices of real estate agents and brokers	5312	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
Activities related to real estate	5313	2.7	1.6	1.0	--	1.1
Real estate property manager	53131	3.1	1.8	1.2	--	1.3
Other activities related to real estate	53139	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	0.1
Rental and leasing services	532	3.4	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.3
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	5321	3.6	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.8
Passenger car rental and leasing	53211	3.8	1.8	1.3	0.4	2.0
Truck, utility trailer, and rv (recreational vehicle) rental and leasing	53212	3.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.4
Consumer goods rental	5322	5.1	3.6	2.2	1.3	1.5
General rental centers	5323	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.0
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	5324	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5
Construction, transportation, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	53241	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4
Other commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	53249	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	533	0.6	0.3	0.2	--	0.3
Professional and business services		1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Legal services	5411	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	5412	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	54121	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Offices of certified public accountants	541211	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	--	0.2
Payroll services	541214	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.1
Other accounting services	541219	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Architectural services	54131	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	--	0.1
Landscape architectural services	54132	1.3	1.0	1.0	--	--
Engineering services	54133	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Drafting services	54134	--	--	--	--	--
Surveying and mapping (except geophysical) services	54137	1.6	0.4	0.4	(⁹)	1.1
Testing laboratories	54138	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8
Specialized design services	5414	0.9	0.2	--	--	0.7
Computer systems design and related services	5415	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Computer systems design and related services	54151	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Custom computer programming services	541511	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Computer facilities management services	541513	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other computer related services	541519	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	5416	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Management consulting services	54161	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Environmental consulting services	54162	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other scientific and technical consulting services	54169	--	0.5	0.3	--	--
Scientific research and development services	5417	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Advertising, public relations, and related services	5418	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	5.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	4.2
Marketing research and public opinion polling	54191	0.9	0.3	0.2	--	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Veterinary services	54194	10.0	2.4	1.5	0.9	7.6
All other professional, scientific, and technical services	54199	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises		1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.1
Administrative and support services	561	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.1
Office administrative services	5611	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	--
Employment services	5613	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8
Employment placement agencies and executive search services	56131	--	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	--
Professional employer organizations	56133	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0
Business support services	5614	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Document preparation services	56141	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Telephone call centers	56142	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Business service centers	56143	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.1
Collection agencies	56144	0.8	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	0.5
Credit bureaus	56145	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
Other business support services	56149	--	0.8	0.3	0.4	--
Travel arrangement and reservation services	5615	--	0.6	0.4	0.1	--
Travel agencies	56151	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Tour operators	56152	1.4	0.7	0.7	--	0.7
Other travel arrangement and reservation services	56159	--	0.9	0.6	0.3	--
Investigation and security services	5616	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
Investigation, guard, and armored car services	56161	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.0
Security guards and patrol services	561612	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.9
Security system services	56162	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.2
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	3.6	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.5
Exterminating and pest control services	56171	3.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.3
Janitorial services	56172	3.1	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.2
Landscaping services	56173	4.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	2.1
Carpet and upholstery cleaning services	56174	3.7	2.4	1.9	0.6	--
Other services to buildings and dwellings	56179	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other support services	5619	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.5	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.5
Waste collection	5621	6.4	4.5	2.8	1.7	1.9
Waste collection	56211	6.4	4.5	2.8	1.7	1.9
Solid waste collection	562111	6.6	4.6	2.9	1.7	2.0
Hazardous waste collection	562112	4.3	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.7
Other waste collection	562119	4.9	4.3	2.7	1.6	0.6
Waste treatment and disposal	5622	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.2
Waste treatment and disposal	56221	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.2
Hazardous waste treatment and disposal	562211	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Solid waste landfill	562212	3.5	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.1
Solid waste combustors and incinerators	562213	2.0	1.1	0.8	--	--
Other nonhazardous waste treatment and disposal	562219	5.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	2.0
Remediation and other waste management services	5629	2.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.1
Remediation services	56291	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1
Materials recovery facilities	56292	5.1	3.4	1.5	1.9	1.7
All other waste management services	59299	3.5	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.9
Educational and health services		4.0	1.9	1.1	0.8	2.2
Educational services		2.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.2
Educational services	611	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.2
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.8
Junior colleges	6112	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.1
Business schools and computer and management training	6114	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Business and secretarial schools	61141	--	--	--	--	--
Computer training	61142	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and management development training	61143	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Technical and trade schools	6115	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7
Other schools and instruction	6116	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5
Fine arts schools	61161	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.5
Sports and recreation instruction	61162	2.0	1.2	1.1	--	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All other schools and instruction	61169	0.8	0.6	0.1	--	0.3
Educational support services	6117	1.1	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.9
Health care and social assistance		4.3	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.6
Offices of physicians	6211	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.3
Offices of physicians	62111	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.3
Offices of physicians (except mental health specialists)	621111	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.4
Offices of physicians, mental health specialists	621112	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Offices of dentists	6212	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.5
Offices of other health practitioners	6213	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Outpatient care centers	6214	3.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	2.6
Medical and diagnostic laboratories	6215	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.4
Home health care services	6216	3.4	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.6
Other ambulatory health care services	6219	6.3	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.3
Ambulance services	62191	6.8	4.0	2.5	1.5	2.9
All other ambulatory health care services	62199	5.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	--
Hospitals	622	6.0	2.4	1.4	1.0	3.6
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	6.0	2.3	1.4	1.0	3.7
Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	6222	8.1	4.0	2.5	1.5	4.1
Specialty (except psychiatric and substance abuse) hospitals	6223	5.5	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.8	4.2	2.0	2.2	2.6
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	6.9	4.5	2.2	2.4	2.4
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	6.2	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.7
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	7.0	4.3	1.8	2.5	2.7
Other residential care facilities	6239	6.5	3.3	1.7	1.6	3.1
Social assistance	624	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.4
Individual and family services	6241	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.4
Child and youth services	62411	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.5
Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities	62412	3.1	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.5
Other individual and family services	62419	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Community food and housing, and emergency and other relief services	6242	3.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	--
Community food services	62421	6.4	3.0	1.5	1.5	3.4
Community housing services	62422	3.6	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.2
Emergency and other relief services	62423	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8
Vocational rehabilitation services	6243	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.3
Child day care services	6244	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.8
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		3.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		4.1	2.0	1.1	1.0	2.1
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	3.3
Performing arts companies	7111	5.3	1.7	1.4	0.2	3.6
Spectator sports	7112	--	--	--	--	--
Spectator sports	71121	--	--	--	--	--
Racetracks	711212	3.7	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.9
Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events	7113	4.1	1.8	1.3	0.4	2.3
Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers, and other public figures	7114	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.1
Independent artists, writers, and performers	7115	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Amusement parks and arcades	7131	6.2	4.6	1.4	3.2	1.5
Amusement and theme parks	71311	6.5	4.9	1.4	3.5	1.6
Gambling industries	7132	3.4	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.6
Other amusement and recreation industries	7139	3.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.8
Golf courses and country clubs	71391	4.3	2.0	1.2	0.8	2.3
Skiing facilities	71392	7.4	4.0	2.1	1.9	3.4
Marinas	71393	2.3	0.8	0.8	--	1.5
Fitness and recreational sports centers	71394	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.5
Bowling centers	71395	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.9
All other amusement and recreation industries	71399	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
Accommodation and food services		3.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Accommodation	721	4.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.1
Traveler accommodation	7211	5.0	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.1
Hotels (except casino hotels) and motels	72111	5.1	2.9	1.7	1.3	2.2
Casino hotels	72112	4.2	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.8
Other traveler accommodation	72119	3.7	1.3	1.2	--	2.4
Rv (recreational vehicle) parks and recreational camps	7212	3.6	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.8
Rv (recreational vehicle) parks and recreational camps	72121	3.6	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.8
Rv (recreational vehicle) parks and campgrounds	721211	1.8	1.3	1.2	--	0.6
Recreational and vacation camps (except campgrounds)	721214	4.8	2.1	1.8	0.3	2.7
Rooming and boarding houses	7213	1.4	0.8	0.8	--	0.7
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.8
Special food services	7223	3.9	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.8
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	7224	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.8
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	3.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.9
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	3.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.9
Full-service restaurants	722511	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.6
Limited-service restaurants	722513	3.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.0
Cafeterias, grill buffets, and buffets	722514	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.9
Snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars	722515	4.2	1.1	1.0	0.1	3.1
Other services (except public administration)		2.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2
Other services (except public administration)		2.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2
Repair and maintenance	811	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.3
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	2.7	1.3	0.9	--	1.3
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	8112	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (excl. auto and electronic) repair and maintenance	8113	3.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	--
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	8114	1.4	0.7	0.3	--	0.7
Personal and laundry services	812	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.9
Personal care services	8121	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Death care services	8122	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Drycleaning and laundry services	8123	3.7	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Coin-operated laundries and drycleaners	81231	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3
Drycleaning and laundry services (except coin-operated)	81232	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.6
Linen and uniform supply	81233	5.9	4.2	1.5	2.7	1.7
Linen supply	812331	6.8	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.0
Industrial launderers	812332	4.9	3.5	1.3	2.2	1.4
Other personal services	8129	4.7	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.3
Photofinishing	81292	4.2	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.7
Parking lots and garages	81293	3.2	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.0
All other personal services	81299	0.8	0.2	0.2	--	0.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.2
State and local government⁵		5.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	2.7
State government⁵		3.7	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.8
Service providing		3.7	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.8
Educational and health services		3.4	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.6
Educational services		1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1
Educational services	611	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1
Health care and social assistance		7.4	4.3	3.3	1.0	3.1
Hospitals	622	8.1	4.6	3.4	1.3	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	12.0	7.4	5.9	1.5	4.6
Public administration		4.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.0
Public administration		4.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	6.2	3.3	2.6	0.6	3.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	6.2	3.3	2.6	0.6	3.0
Police protection	92212	6.9	3.5	2.5	1.0	3.3
Correctional institutions	92214	8.3	4.4	3.6	0.8	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Local government⁵		5.6	2.5	1.8	0.8	3.0
Goods producing⁵		8.0	4.1	3.2	0.9	--
Construction		8.0	4.1	3.2	0.9	--
Construction		8.0	4.1	3.2	0.9	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	8.0	4.1	3.2	0.9	--
Service providing		5.6	2.5	1.8	0.8	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		6.9	4.2	3.2	1.1	2.7
Transportation and warehousing⁸		7.6	4.8	3.9	0.9	2.8
Utilities		6.2	3.6	2.3	1.3	2.6
Utilities	221	6.2	3.6	2.3	1.3	2.6
Water, sewage and other systems	2213	7.1	4.2	2.7	1.5	3.0
Educational and health services		4.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.8
Educational services		4.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.8
Educational services	611	4.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.8
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	4.8	1.9	1.3	0.6	2.9
Health care and social assistance		5.1	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.9
Hospitals	622	5.2	2.0	1.3	0.7	3.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	7.2	4.6	3.3	1.4	2.6
Public administration		7.0	3.4	2.5	0.9	3.6
Public administration		7.0	3.4	2.5	0.9	3.6
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	9.5	5.1	4.1	0.9	4.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	9.5	5.1	4.1	0.9	4.4
Police protection	92212	11.3	5.5	4.5	1.0	5.8
Fire protection	92216	10.2	6.7	5.9	0.8	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case type, United States, 2015 - continued

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as : (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-timer workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year.)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* - United States, 2012.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21) in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1. 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

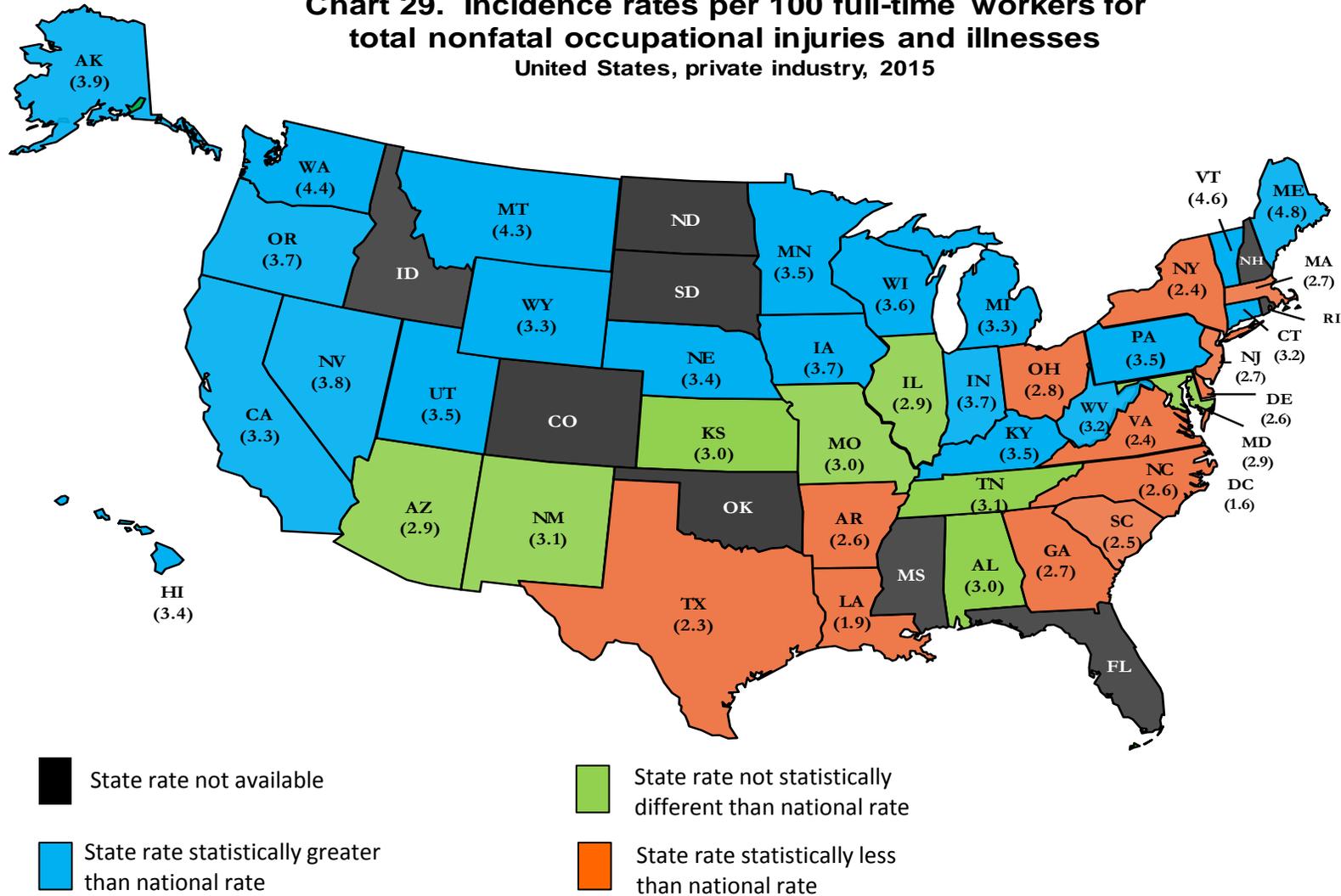
⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, October 27, 2016.

**Survey of Nonfatal Occupational
Injuries and Illnesses
United States, 2015 Charts**

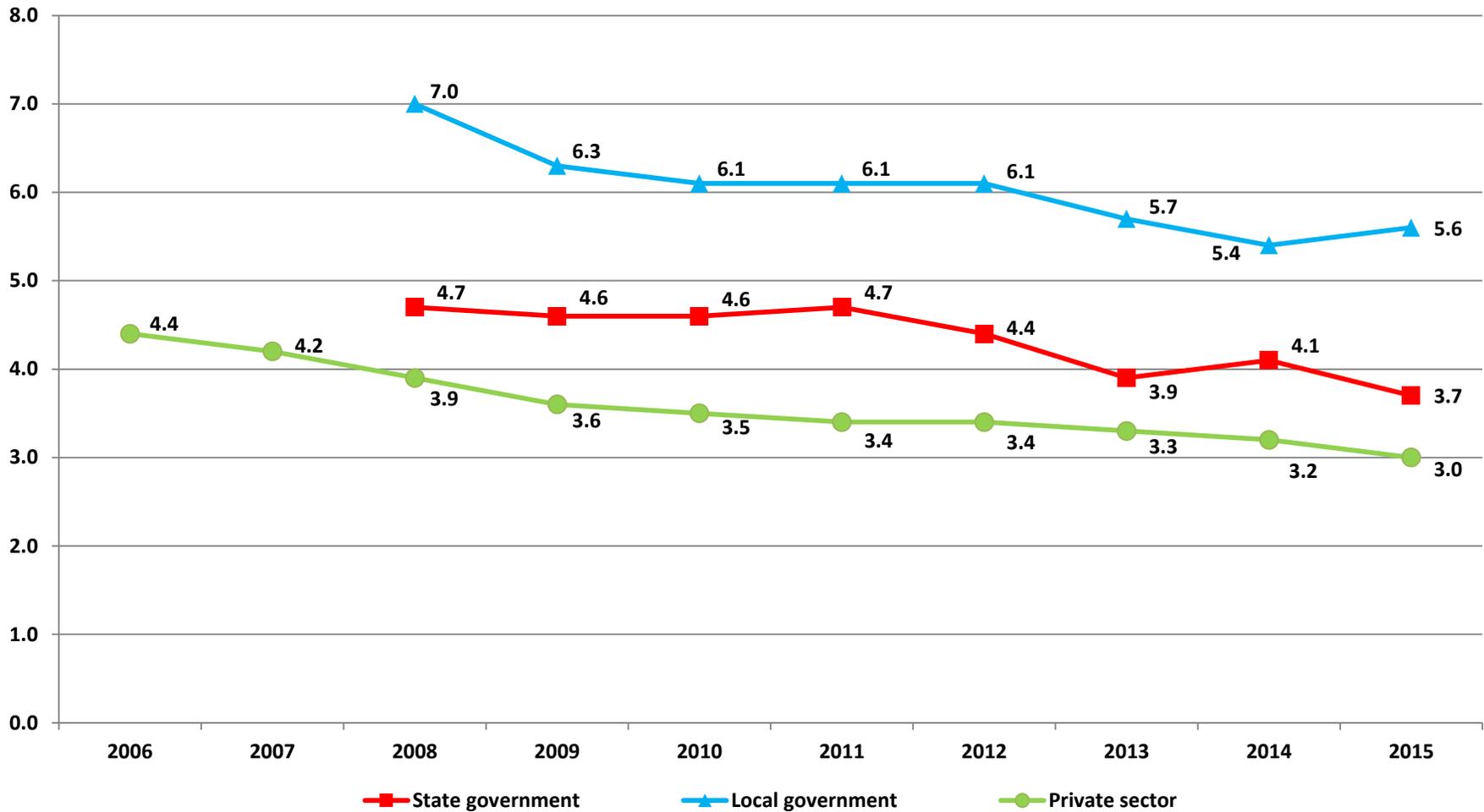
Chart 29. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses
United States, private industry, 2015



The private industry injury and illness rate was statistically higher in 21 states than the national rate of 3.0 cases per 100 full-time workers, lower in 12 states and the District of Columbia, and not statistically different in 8 states. Caution should be taken when comparing rates among different states as some differences can be attributed to different industry composition within each state.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2016.

**Chart 30. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses
United States, private and public sectors, 2006 - 2015**

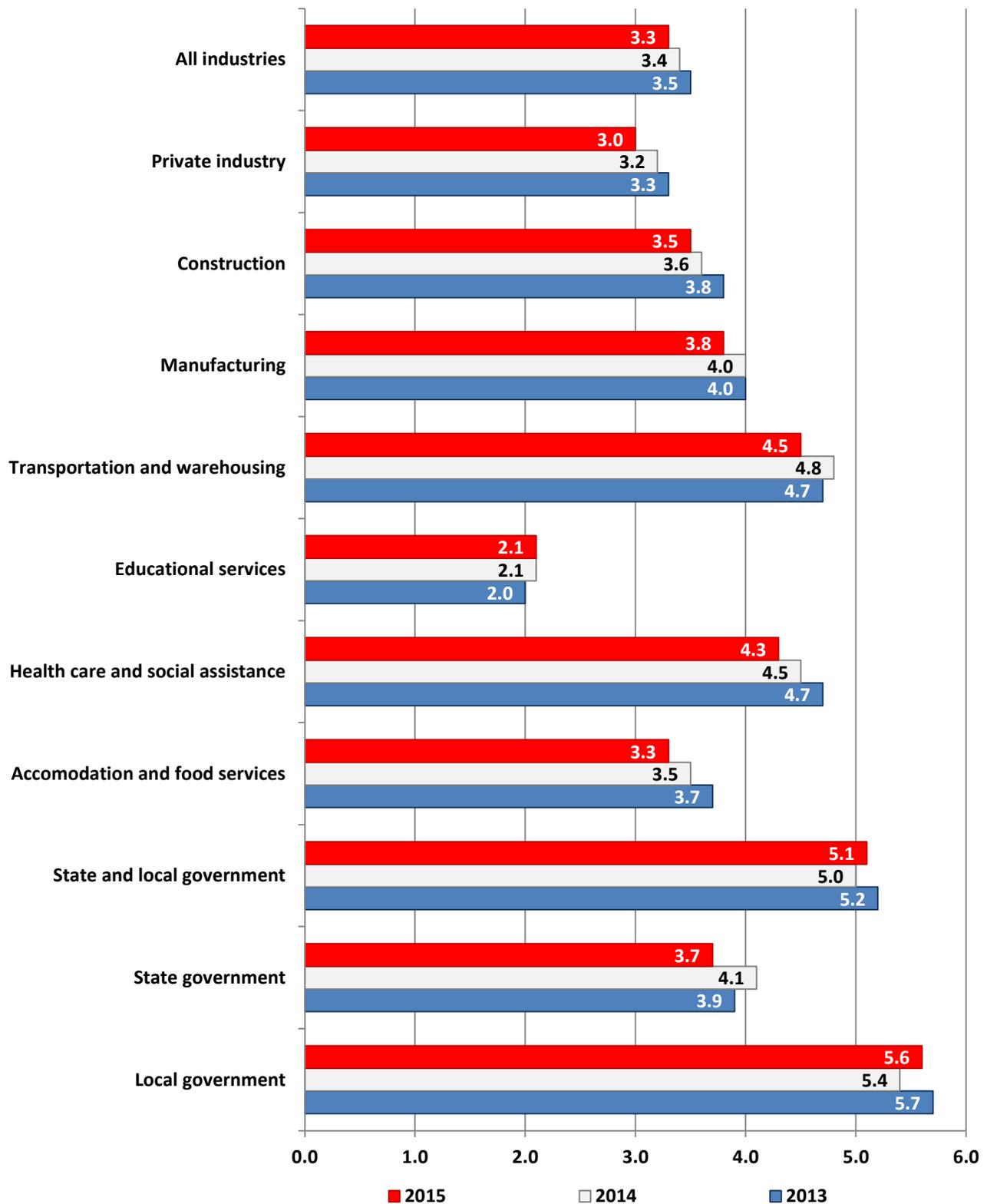


Over the past ten years, the incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in United States private-sector has declined from an estimated 4.4 to 3.0 recordable incidents per 100 full-time equivalent workers.

NOTE: National public sector incidence rates became available for the first time beginning with 2008 data.

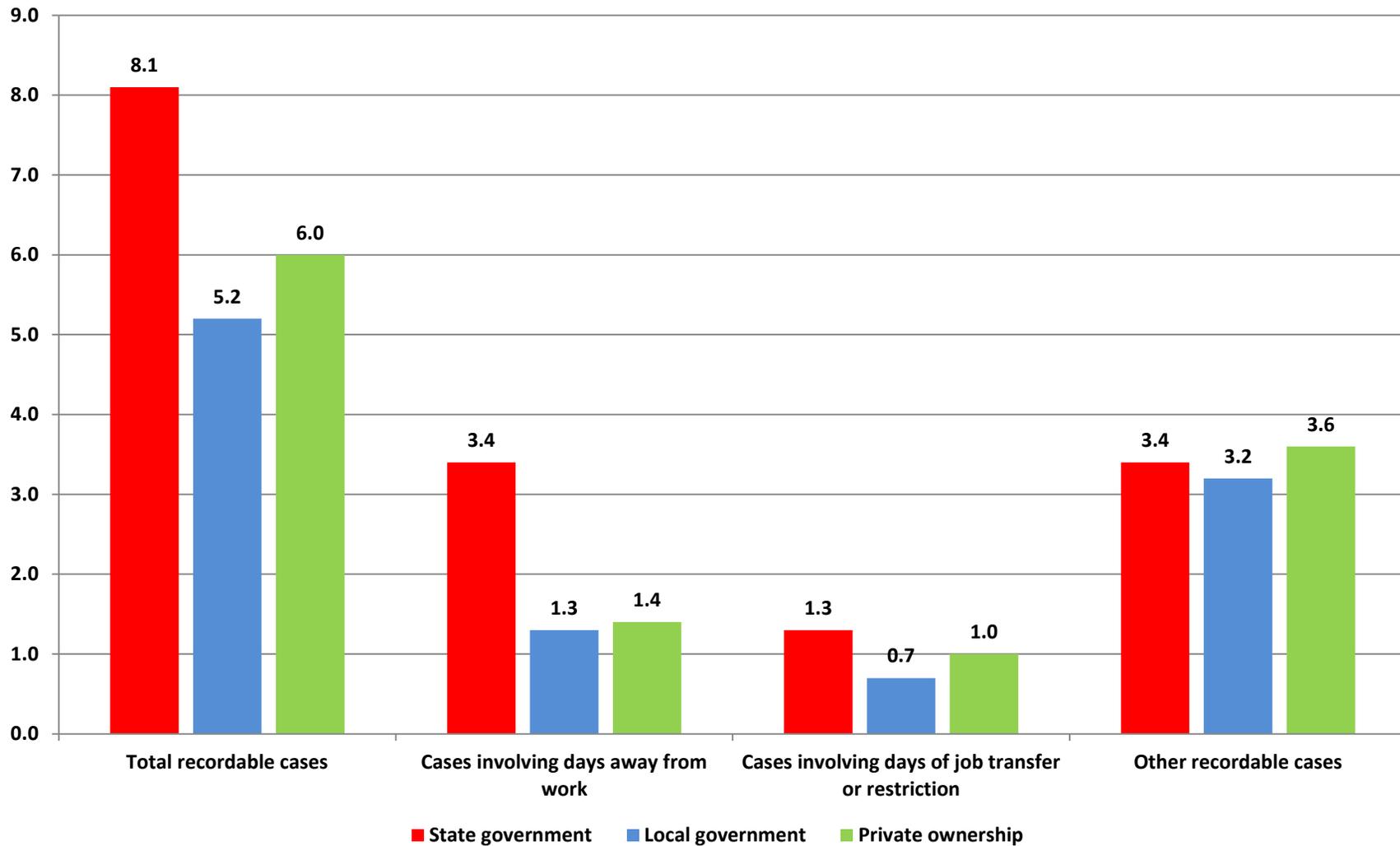
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, October 2016.

Chart 31. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by select industry sectors United States, 2013 - 2015



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, October 2016.

Chart 32. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type
United States, all ownerships, 2015

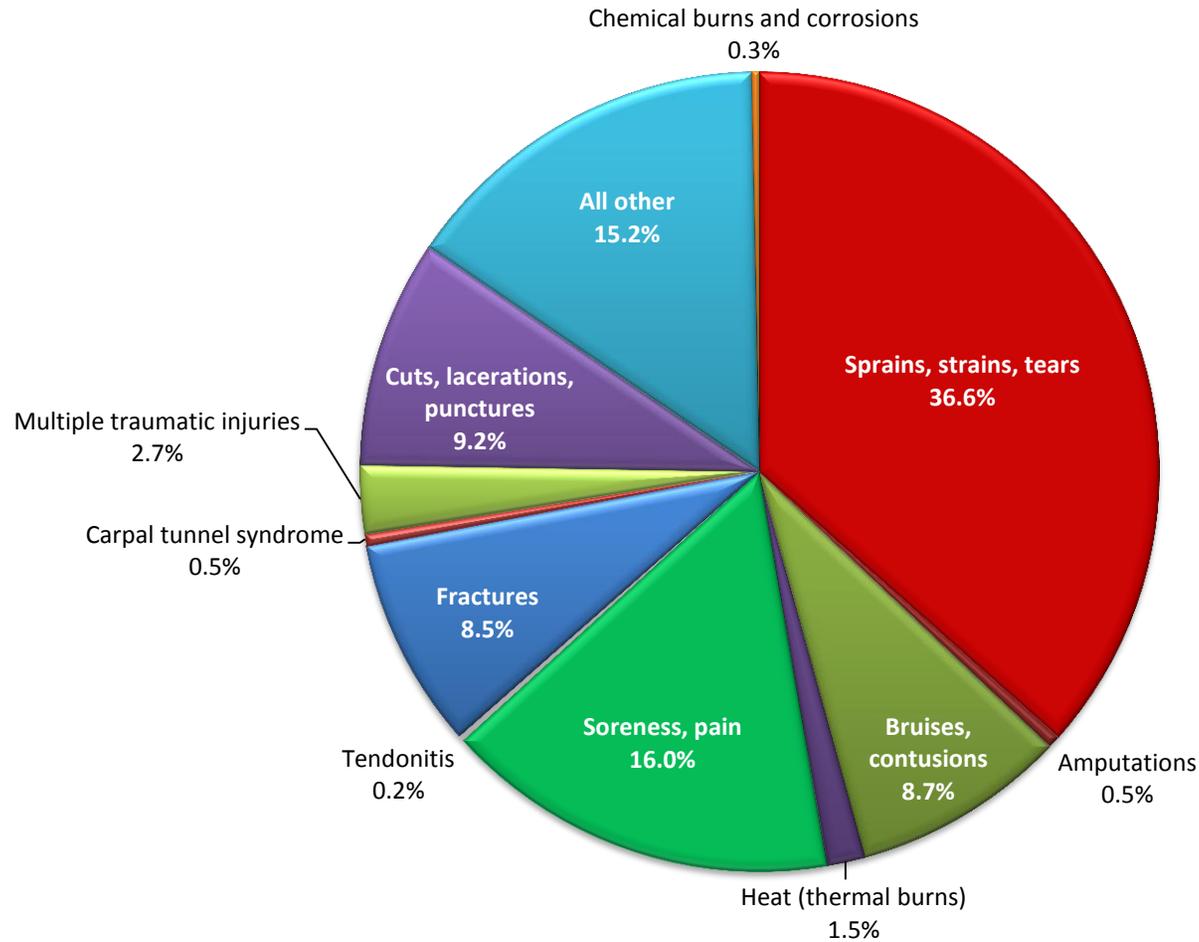


NOTE: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) - United States, 2012.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, October 2016.

Chart 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness

United States, all ownerships, 2015 (1,153,490 injuries/illnesses)

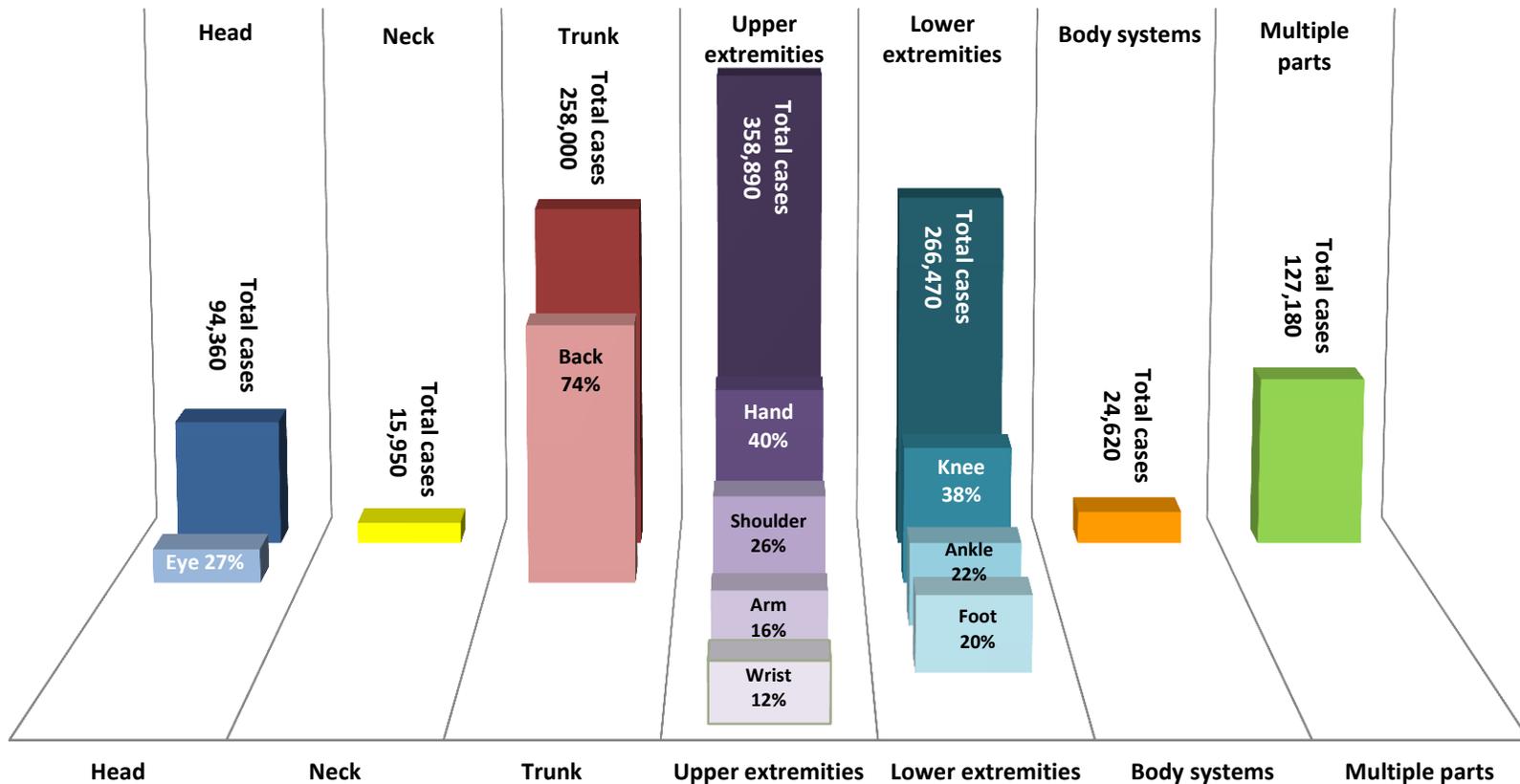


Of the 1,153,490 occupational injuries and illnesses, resulting in days away from work cases in the United States during 2015, around 43 percent or 421,610 were the result of sprains, strains and tears.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

Chart 34. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major part of body affected

United States, all ownerships, 2015 (1,153,490 injuries/illnesses)

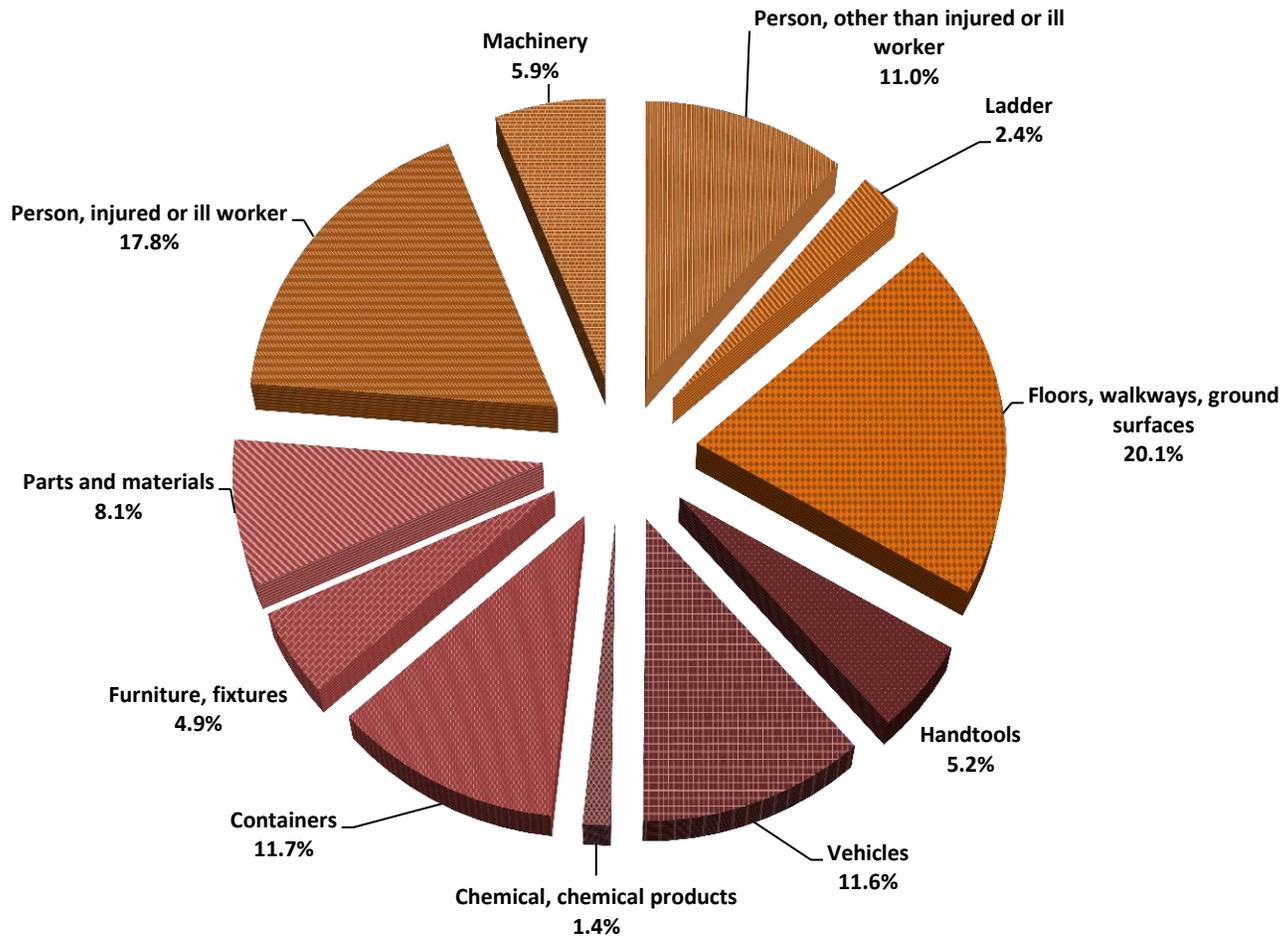


Forty percent of all injuries to upper extremities involved injuries to the hand (with or without injuries to the fingers). Seventy-four percent of all injuries to the trunk involved injuries to the back (including the thoracic, lumbar, sacral and coccygeal regions).

NOTE: Due to excluded data, percentages will not total to the whole for each major body part.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

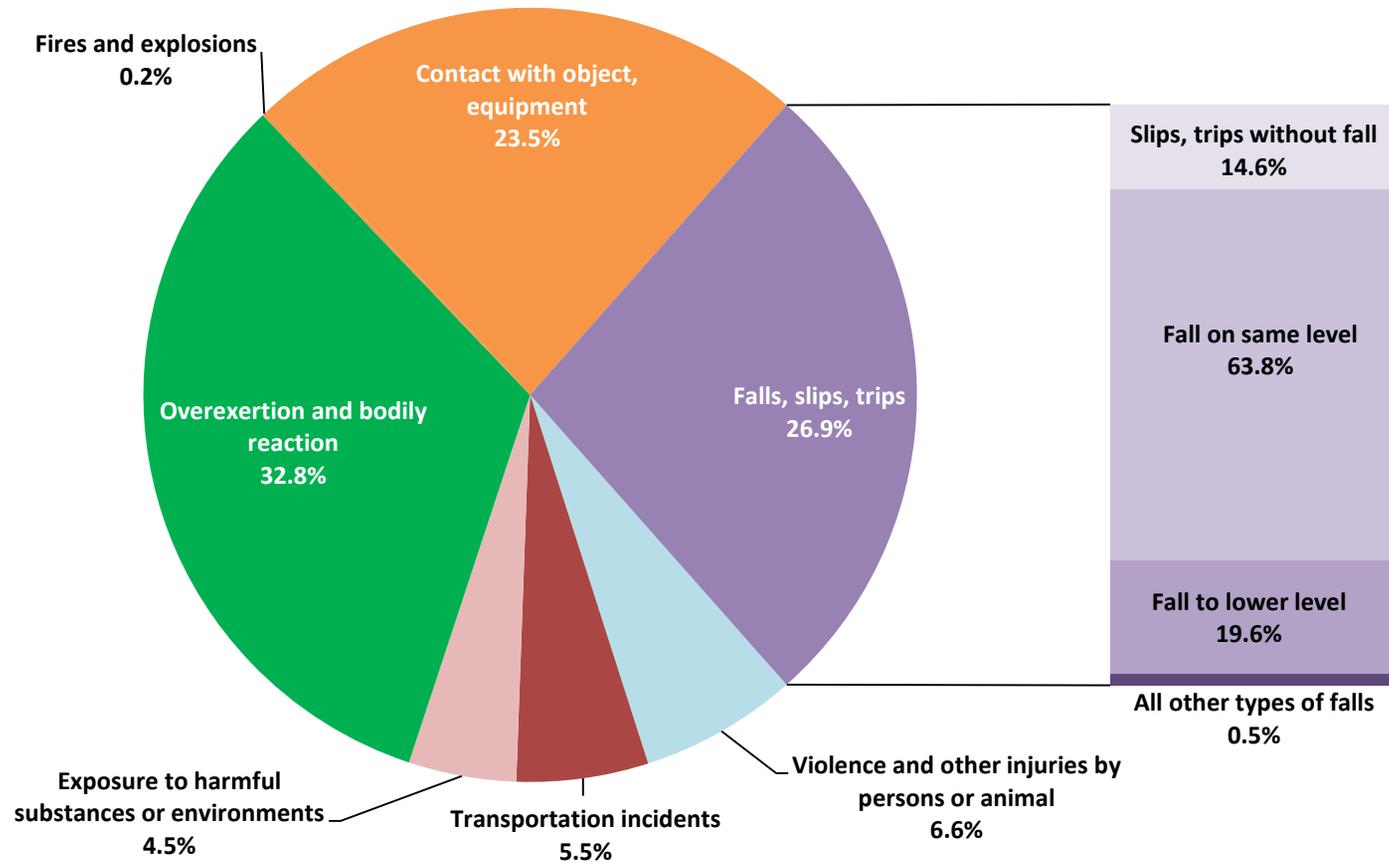
Chart 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by primary source of injury
United States, all ownerships, 2015 (1,153,490 injuries/illnesses)



Twenty percent of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, which resulted in days away from work in the United States during 2015, were attributed to contact with floors, walkways and ground surfaces.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

Chart 36. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure
United States, all ownerships, 2015 (1,153,490 injuries/illnesses)



There were 309,060 occupational injuries resulting in days away from work in the United States during 2015, which were the result of falls, slips or trips. Of these, nearly 64 percent were due to falls on the same level.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, November 2016.

Appendices

Appendix A

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI): Scope

Criteria

1. It must have resulted from a traumatic injury

A traumatic injury is defined as any wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity; impact from a crash or fall; or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen, caused by a specific event or incident within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death. Heart attacks and strokes are considered illnesses and therefore excluded from CFOI unless a traumatic injury contributed to the death.

A case is included in CFOI if the injury or injuries incurred during the incident contribute in any way to the death. The injury or injuries need not be the sole, or even the primary, cause of death. So long as a traumatic injury played some role in the death, it would be included in CFOI provided the other criteria are met.

CFOI does not include data on fatal occupational illnesses. The long latency period for many fatal occupational illnesses makes it very difficult to compile a complete roster of these cases. It is also difficult to definitively link some cases to a workplace exposure -- for example, a coal miner who worked 30 years in a coal mine and smoked two packs of cigarettes a day who dies of lung cancer.

CFOI examines all illness cases marked "at work" on the death certificate and those illnesses included in reports from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to determine if there is an injury component. CFOI also closely reviews illnesses where heat might have played a role in the death to determine if these cases should be considered heat exposure injuries.

2. The incident that led to the death must have occurred in the United States, its territories, or its territorial waters or airspace.

Only cases where the incident occurred in the United States, its territories, or its territorial waters or airspace are included in CFOI. Note that data from territories like Puerto Rico, the U. S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are not included in the national CFOI counts but are available individually.

3. It must be related to work

In CFOI, a **work relationship** exists if an event or exposure results in the fatal injury or illness of a person:

- On the *employer's premises* and the person was there to work; or
- OFF the *employer's premises* and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee.

The *employer's premises* include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. *Work* is defined as duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit; and, that are legal activities in the United States.

Most cases are straight-forward, but some will fall into a gray area where there is insufficient information to definitively include or exclude from CFOI. Here is some additional information on specific aspects of how a work relationship is determined.

Type of Worker

Volunteer

CFOI includes volunteer workers. Volunteer workers face the same hazards as their wage and salary or self-employed counterparts. If a worker is volunteering in a formal capacity at a planned event (e.g., a dentist volunteering his or her services at a regional health clinic) or for an established organization, that worker would be included in CFOI. For ad hoc volunteer opportunities (e.g., a neighbor helping another neighbor), a volunteer worker generally has to be using some specialized skill from his or her own job or experiences to be included in CFOI.

Good Samaritans

Some situations find a person acting in a "Good Samaritan" capacity. These would include someone stopping and assisting a motorist in distress, a person intervening in a violent situation, and an onlooker who goes into a burning building looking for people to rescue.

If the decedent was using skills unique to his or her job while acting as a Good Samaritan, the case would be included in CFOI. If not, the worker is likely not included in CFOI.

Undocumented workers

Fatal injuries to undocumented workers are included in CFOI provided they meet the other work-relationship criteria. In addition, the immigration status of workers has no bearing on inclusion in CFOI.

Former worker returning to the worksite

Former workers sometimes will return to their place of work. Given the circumstances, that former worker may be included in CFOI.

If the decedent committed suicide at his or her former place of employment, he/she is included in CFOI since the site of the incident is taken to mean that the suicide had some relationship to work. If the decedent was back on site for a work-related function when the incident occurred, that would also be included in CFOI. If the decedent was back on site for a nonwork-related function when the fatal incident occurred, that would not be included in CFOI.

Off-duty police

Homicides occurring to off-duty police officers are generally included in CFOI provided there is some work-related component to the homicide. Other fatal injuries to off-duty police are included in CFOI if they are performing a police-related function, such as directing traffic at the scene of an accident or intervening in a public safety situation in their capacity as a police officer.

Inmates and institutionalized persons

Inmates are included in CFOI if the work that they are performing takes place outside the premises of the establishment in which they are incarcerated/institutionalized. Fatal injuries in the establishment where they are incarcerated/institutionalized are not included in CFOI. Institutionalized persons include those in mental institutions, sanitariums, and homes for the aged, infirm and needy.

Flight students

Flight instructors are included in CFOI when they are flying with a student and providing training. Students taking lessons for a private pilot license or for other personal reasons are not included in CFOI. Students taking lessons to retain or gain a certification needed to continue performing work-related flight activities are included in CFOI.

Participants in sporting events

Many sporting events feature amateur participants or those acting in a volunteer or amateur capacity. If the decedent was participating in an event where tickets were sold or a monetary prize was available, he or she is generally included in CFOI. Injuries to student athletes are generally not included in CFOI -- even if compensated by the school through use of athletic scholarships. Olympic athletes are included in CFOI if they are competing or training in an official capacity.

Travel status

Commuting

Fatal occupational injuries that occur during a normal commute are not included in CFOI. Fatal injuries occurring in the employer's parking lot while arriving for or leaving from work are included in CFOI - including motor vehicle incidents. Normal commute includes both geographic and temporal criteria.

A worker is considered to be in a normal commute status if he/she is making a trip from his/her home or regular workplace to his/her regular workplace or home during his/her normal commute time. A worker is exempt from normal commute status if the following conditions are present:

- If the decedent was undertaking travel for work that falls outside the geographic or temporal routine. See the Travel section.
- If the worker's job location was variable because of the itinerant nature of their work and required the decedent to report to different locations on a regular basis.
 - Examples include: construction job sites, home health aides, services to homes (maintenance, installation, etc.)

Travel

Decedents who were killed while traveling within the United States and territories for work are generally included in CFOI so long as they are traveling or working offsite at the time. Any aspect of travel (including getting to and from the site and staying at the site) that is a necessity for discharging work duties is considered sufficient to be included in CFOI. Decedents who were engaged in purely personal activities, commit suicide, or overdose when on travel are not included in CFOI.

Crossing the street

Workers are considered to be on the worksite when they are physically on the premises of their employer -- the building, the parking lot, or any other property overseen by the employer. Public streets surrounding the premises are generally not considered part of the employer's premises.

Workers killed while crossing public streets on their way into work (or leaving work) are generally considered to be commuting, and therefore, not included in CFOI. However, if crossing a street is the only means of entrance to the property and the decedent was crossing the street from employer-provided parking, the decedent is included in CFOI. If the worker is killed while crossing the street as part of a work-related errand or task then the worker would be considered at work and, therefore, included in CFOI.

Type of incident

Homicides

Homicides are included in CFOI so long as it meets the work relationship criteria above.

Suicides

Suicides are included in CFOI if:

- the suicide occurred on the work premises
- the suicide occurred off the work premises but can be definitively linked back to work

An example of a definitive link to work would be a suicide note that mentions that work was a factor in the suicide. Suicides are usually considered to be multicausal, meaning that a number of factors (e.g., health, personal life, professional life, etc.) factor into suicide. For this reason, suicides that occur off the work premises need to be conclusively linked to work to be included in CFOI.

More on suicides can be found on pages 277 and 278 of the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) manual at http://www.bls.gov/iif/oiics_manual_2010.pdf

Suicides after a homicide

In some cases, an assailant in a workplace homicide will kill himself/herself at the scene or shortly thereafter. If the assailant had an existing or prior work relationship with the establishment or with those he/she killed, then the assailant may also be included in CFOI.

If the assailant had no prior work connection to those that he/she killed or to the worksite, a subsequent suicide by this person would not be included in CFOI. If the assailant did have a prior work connection to those he/she killed, a subsequent suicide by this person would generally be included in CFOI if the suicide occurred within a reasonable time after the homicide.

Drug overdose after an injury at work

Deaths at work that result from drug overdoses are included in CFOI regardless of when the drugs were taken, whether the drugs were medicinal or illicit, and what the reason was for taking the drugs. In other cases, an injury at work will require the injured worker to use medication to alleviate the pain from the

injury. Workers will sometimes die after a reaction to or overdose of these medications.

Inclusion generally stems from two factors -- how long ago was the initial injury and how closely was the medication related to treating the injury. The final determination in these cases will depend on these two factors and other case specifics.

For the first factor, the closer to the initial injury, the more likely it will be included. An overdose of drugs 5 years after the injury will be less likely to be included than one that occurs 5 days after the injury. Drug intake 5 days after an injury is expected, while drug intake 5 years after the injury is more difficult to link back to the underlying injury.

For the second factor, the drug must be one that is generally used to treat an injury. Cocaine or alcohol, for example, would not be prescribed drugs to treat an injury.

Overexertion

Cases of overexertion are generally not included in CFOI. Overexertion is not considered a traumatic injury because the death cannot be linked back to an acute exposure.

Complications

Some deaths are the result of complications or sequelae from the original work-related injury. These complications include embolisms, allergic reactions, surgical complications, and the onset of illnesses like pneumonia. If the complication can be definitively linked back to the original work-related injury, the case would be included in CFOI.

Type of worker activity

Illegal activity vs. unlicensed activity

Illegal activities are things like drug dealing, gambling (where not permitted by law), prostitution, and loan sharking. Unlicensed activities are things like an unlicensed electrician working on a residential construction site or a jitney cab driver plying his trade without certification from the taxi/livery commission.

Workers performing illegal activities are excluded from CFOI. Unlicensed workers are generally included in CFOI if performing legal work.

Nonwork activities at work/horseplay/breaks/recreational activities

Oftentimes, a worker will engage in an activity at work that is not related to his/her job-related duties. Cases like this rely upon reading the unique circumstances of the case.

In general, deaths resulting from injuries that occur on the premises or while at work are included in CFOI. The activity performed does not have to be directly related to the person's job.

Killed outside of work by motivated by work

Some cases involve a decedent who was killed outside work due to work-related factors. Many of these cases involve homicides where the assailant is a co-worker or work associate. If the incident can be definitively linked back to work, it would be included in CFOI.

Ceremonial duty

In some case, workers might be called upon to act in a formal work capacity at a ceremony of some sort. These include, but are not limited to, award presentations, funerals, parades, and dedications. If the worker is representing his or her firm in a formal capacity in one of these ceremonial duties, that worker should be included in CFOI.

Maintaining a work vehicle / equipment at home

Some workers will maintain a work vehicle or work equipment at their home. This could include repairing a work truck in their driveway or cleaning a piece of work equipment in their personal workshop.

If the work is being done on a vehicle or piece of equipment that is primarily for work use, it would be included in CFOI. If the vehicle or piece of equipment has both work- and nonwork-related uses, refer to the general determinations section.

Swimming and diving

Swimming and diving are usually recreational activities (unless the worker is a diver or someone who works in the water) and excluded from CFOI. There are some cases, however, where swimming and diving might be considered to be part of the job.

If the decedent was swimming purely for recreational purposes, either on his/her own time, during lunch, or during a break, this is not included in CFOI. If the decedent was swimming to cool down from his/her work duties and subsequently drowned, that would be included in CFOI.

Eating at work

If the decedent consumed the food while in work status or while onsite (at, say, the building cafeteria), the decedent would be included in CFOI. If the decedent consumed the food offsite and not as part of an official work function (for example, a retirement party or office holiday party), the decedent is not included in CFOI. Lunch with a coworker where work is discussed is not considered to be an official work function.

On call

If a worker was on call meaning that he/she was in his/her normal work shift or on call period and was available for work if required, the decedent would be included in CFOI if the incident had some connection to work. Certain types of workers, like fire fighters, could always be considered to be on call. For these workers, it is especially important to review the incident itself to see if there was a connection to work at the time.

Killed in a secondary incident

There will occasionally be cases where a worker incurs an injury while on the job and is subsequently killed in a related but completely different incident than the incident that produced the injury. If the secondary incident can be conclusively linked to the initial work-related injury, it will be included in CFOI.

Location of incident

Employer-provided housing

Some employers provide housing for their workers. There are a few different types of this kind of housing. Employer-suggested or employer-subsidized housing is housing that the employer suggests or subsidizes (in part) but does not require or wholly provide. Employer-provided housing is housing that is provided entirely by the employer. Employer-required housing is housing that the employee is required to utilize as a condition or necessity of the work.

Incidents at employer-suggested and employer-subsidized housing are not included in CFOI unless there is another factor that ties the decedent to a work relationship. Incidents at employer-provided and employer-required housing are included in CFOI regardless of whether there is another work-related factor provided that they do not fall into another excluded category.

Home office

Workers who are killed while in their home offices generally have to be undertaking a task related to their job when the fatal incident occurs. Since those who work from home will spend a good amount of time at home while not in work status, there must be a definitive link to work for the worker to be included in CFOI.

Farms, farm houses, and hobby farms

Farmers are unique among workers in that they often reside at their place of employment. As such, it is often difficult to determine when a farmer is functioning in a work capacity and when he/she is functioning in a homeowner capacity.

If a farmer was in his/her fields or in a farm building (e.g., barn, silo, or coop) when fatally injured, the farmer is generally included in CFOI. If the farmer was in his/her farmhouse at the time or tending to his

or her residential property, the farmer is generally not included in CFOI. If the worker's farm was purely for recreational use (i.e., a hobby farm), work on that farm is not included in CFOI.

Starts on premises, ends off premises

Some fatal events start on the work premises but culminate offsite. If the sequence of events that precipitates a fatal work injury begins on premises and is unbroken, these cases are generally included in CFOI. If there was a break in the sequence of events, these cases are generally not included in CFOI.

<http://www.bls.gov/iif/cfoiscope.htm>

Appendix B

Technical Notes

Scope of survey:

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) was composed of selected employers in the State of Tennessee who had 11 or more employees and employers with 10 or fewer employees who had been pre-notified to keep records for participation in the surveyed year(s). The survey relates to employers in the following industry divisions.

Goods Producing

Natural resources and mining
Construction
Manufacturing

Service Providing

Trade, transportation, and utilities
Information
Financial activities
Professional and business services
Education and health services
Leisure and hospitality
State and local government

All classes of employees (part-time, full-time, casual, salaried, etc.) in these industries were covered. Excluded were self-employed individuals, private households, federal government employees, and farms employing fewer than 11 employees. The Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, provided data conforming to the OSHA definitions from employers covered by the Mine Safety and Health Acts. Data for railroad employees were provided by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Questionnaires were mailed to 5,000 sample units for the 2015 data. A number of these units were excluded because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for other locations, received duplicate survey forms for the same location, or because the survey itself was not mailable due to an inadequate address. The original and follow-up mailings and telephone calls resulted in approximately 358 fewer usable samples.

Estimating procedures:

Estimates of injury and illness data were obtained for each sampling industry by weighing the data of each reporting unit by the inverse of the sampling ratio of the cell in each industry employment size group (i.e. sampling cell). Each of these sampling cells was adjusted for non-response. The aggregate data for the industry were then adjusted for new businesses in the industry by benchmarking, a form of ratio estimation.

Industrial classification:

Reporting units are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity. For a reporting unit making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, data for the unit are included in the industry indicated by the more important product or activity for the company. The data were tabulated according to the *North American Industrial Classification System* (NAICS), 2012 edition.

STATE OF TENNESSEE

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